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WHY THE CROWN PRINCE DEMANDS HELP AT VERDUN

Possibilities of French Success Explain Call—General Petain's Thrust Is Toward Important Iron Mines of Lorraine

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is reported tonight that the Crown Prince is urgently demanding help from the Crown Prince Rupprecht as a result of Petain's striking successes. This report lends interest to a remark of General Maurice in today's interview to the effect that just as the French had frequently facilitated the British operations, so the British, whose offensive had started three weeks earlier than General Petain's, had facilitated the success of the French at Verdun. It was certain that the Germans had drawn reserves from their French fronts to hold up Sir Douglas Haig's attack.

Today's communiqués continue in a quieter strain the story of the past few days. Sir Douglas Haig reports further slight advances southwest of Lens, the British grip on which becomes steadily more pronounced. On the left bank of the Meuse the French artillery, very active last night, dominated the Germans, and General Petain records a striking total of captures since Monday, namely, 7640 prisoners, including, it is significantly noted, besides 186 officers, only 600 wounded, 24 guns of all calibers and over 200 machine guns. Nine guns, moreover, were destroyed.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Italian offensive, and up to yesterday the Italians had captured 350 officers and over 16,000 men. As the British captures in their area approximate to 4000 the grand total of prisoners during the past few days approaches 28,000. A similar phenomenon to that reported from Verdun is reported also from Italy. The Austrians, it is stated, are hurrying men from the Russian and Balkan fronts. These reports are from a reliable source and they certainly record phenomena which may be expected to appear. Austria must at all costs bring reserves to the Isonzo from somewhere if the Austrian army there is not to be smashed and not only Trieste lost but Austria perhaps drawn out of the fight.

It is natural also that the Crown Prince should want help, for there are many possibilities about the French success at Verdun. To mention an interesting side issue the French thrust aims toward the iron mines of Lorraine, torn from France in 1870, and since supplying Germany with some 90 per cent of the iron used in her munitions making. These mines are the core of Germany's war effort, and without them Germany would be in a perilous position. The Crown Prince Rupprecht, however, will have trouble in sparing men from his front, where retention of the Flanders coast and Lille coal district is only part of the task he has in hand.

Considering the vital nature of the German positions at Verdun and Lens the striking feature of the recent war news is the weakness of German counterefforts and their practically complete failure. The feebleness of German counterattacks means greatly increased losses and grave moral effect on the troops, whereas the plan of the French and British troops is clearly indicated by the clean cut decisive and extensive character of their recent achievements. It is true to say that the British and French successes in Belgium, during the past weeks, is superior to achievements extending over a vastly more prolonged period.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Although Rome affords no further details as to the Italian advance on the Julian front, it is clear from the official statement that General Cadorna's offensive is making steady progress, and that Austrian counterattacks are being everywhere repulsed. Considerably over 16,000 prisoners have been taken by the Italians, as the result of the four days' fighting.

On the western front, in the British section, the struggle for the possession of Lens continues with almost unprecedented intensity. London reports determined hand-to-hand fighting, lasting many hours, for the possession of one point, known as the Green Crassier, immediately south of the city. The British official statement also records a slight advance northeast of Langemarck, and states that, during the past week, the fighting in the air has been more incessant and more severe than at any period since the beginning of the war.

The latest dispatches from the French theater tell of a fresh advance in the Verdun region early this morning. Paris reports that the advance was made between Avocourt Wood and Le Mort Homme and that "all objectives were taken and passed."

Only minor operations are reported from the eastern front.

Another French Victory

PARIS, France (Friday)—The war office officially announced today a new victory in the Verdun region.

On the left bank of the Meuse at

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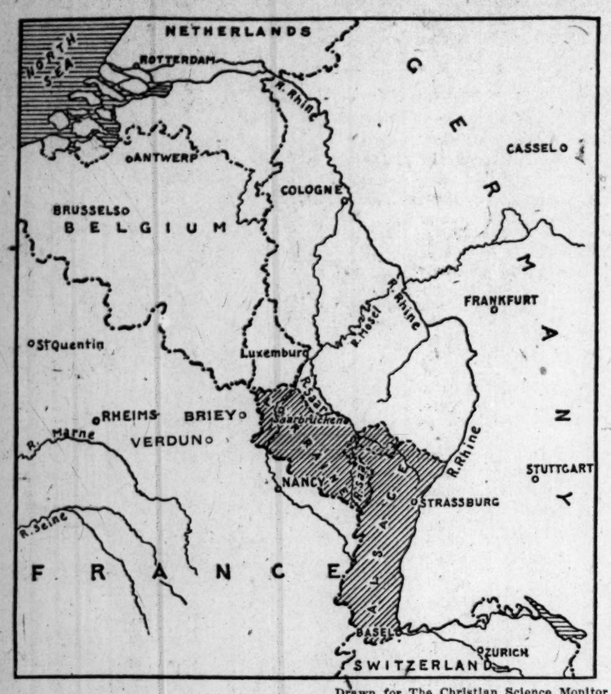

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map shows Lorraine toward the important minefields of which the French thrust at Verdun is aimed.

KAISER ADDRESSES TROOPS IN FLANDERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—An official Berlin telegram says the Kaiser addressed in Flanders on Wednesday deputations of all detachments recently engaged in repulsing the English attacks.

He delivered a violent attack on England as the chief enemy and instigator of the war and after thanking the men for what they had done declared they would eventually do better than the English and emerge victorious.

HOW OFFENSIVES PINCH GERMANS

General Maurice Shows Effect of British, French and Italian Advances and Methods of Germany to Cover Up Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Maurice, in an interview today, was not inclined to condemn Dr. Michaelis for reporting favorably on the military situation.

"What else can he do," he asked, "if General Ludendorff daily reports important victories?"

General Maurice declined to expatiate on the extraordinary idiosyncrasies of recent German communiqués. When General Ludendorff reports the recapture of a vital strategic position like Langemarck, the fiction is so flagrant that he is himself compelled to report in a later communiqué that he has again lost the position, in order to prevent his deliberate untruthfulness from becoming apparent even to the well disciplined German mentality.

What General Maurice did prove quite clearly, by maps marked before the offensive with the line intended to be reached, and after the battle by a line showing the actual achievement, was that the present offensive has been carried out on the lines he has so often explained, that is a concentration on limited objectives which it is intended to take but beyond which it is not intended to go. As usual, practically at all points the objectives have been attained. The same policy had been followed at Verdun, with like results.

In the recent British offensive the objectives had been even more limited than usual, a fact easily understood, the general said, by any one acquainted with Flanders mud. General Maurice, as shedding a side light on conditions in Flanders, mentioned that he had seen two men in a hospital, rescued from a shell hole in which they had remained up to well over the waist in mud for over 30 hours, being supplied from time to time with food and eventually rescued by drag ropes.

The German headquarters evidently considered that the essential thing was to encourage their countrymen at all costs and to do this they were now indifferent whether they told the truth or lies. It was quite easy to understand, if not to excuse, their action.

The Germans might not be starving, but they were suffering from griev-

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FURTHER BOMBING ATTACKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Admiralty announces that early yesterday morning bombing attacks were carried out by the R. N. A. S. on Middelkerke Dump, Raversyde Dump and Houttave Aerodrome. Many tons of bombs were dropped. All machines and pilots returned safely.

POPE'S TERMS FROM SPEECHES

Secretary at Vatican Authorizes Statement Defending Peace Proposal—Holds Statesmen Publicly Said Same Thing

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ROME, Italy (Friday)—The United Press was authorized today by the papal Secretary of State to make the following statement:

"The first two points in the pontifical appeal for peace, treating respectively of disarmament and freedom of the seas, were suggested by President Wilson's well-known message to the Senate.

"Consequently we are inclined to believe that they will now find, on the part of the American people, the same reception that they enjoyed when President Wilson proclaimed them at the Capitol.

"The third and fourth points, wherein mutual condonation of war expenses and damages, as well as mutual restitution of occupied territories, was proposed, were formulated from public speeches recently delivered by statesmen of the different belligerent nations and from resolutions passed by their respective parliaments.

"Therefore, the same statesmen cannot refute them now without contradicting themselves.

"Moreover, it is necessary to remark, as to condonation of damages caused by the war, that there is an exception applying particularly to Belgium.

"The fifth and sixth points concern special territorial questions, about which the Holy Father does not and could not propose any definite and concrete solution. Consequently, he confines himself to expressing the wish that said questions shall be examined in a conciliatory spirit, taking into consideration, as far as possible, any just aspirations of the people.

"The Holy See wishes to emphasize the fact that the appeal was not suggested by any of the belligerent pow-

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GERMAN CHARGE AGAINST ALLIES

Dr. Michaelis Tells Main Reichstag Committee of Alleged Entente Plan for Territorial Conquest in Near East

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Fuller reports of the speech of Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, before the main Reichstag committee on Tuesday show that it gave greater prominence to the military situation and alleged conquest schemes of the Entente than to the papal note and indicates that the latter was used as the occasion for a statement designed to maintain public confidence. The Chancellor read a lengthy and optimistic review of the military situation by von Hindenburg and continued his "revelations" concerning agreements concluded between the Entente Allies.

It is evident, however, from such reports of the proceedings as appear in the German press that much more occurred than the first Berlin telegram indicated. The Chancellor was evidently severely heckled by the majority parties, who were this time joined by the National Liberals and reproached with giving the Conservatives reason to claim him as their man and with having eluded acceptance of the Reichstag peace resolution.

After his first speech the committee was adjourned to enable the majority parties to confer, and the Chancellor had to make a fresh statement in the afternoon. His defense was that he expressed approval of the general trend of the peace resolution, but its application to peace negotiations was open to various interpretations, and he had noticed the majority parties themselves were not agreed on the matter.

Herr Ebert, however, flatly repudiated both allegations on behalf of the majority which, he said, would insist on the Government's prosecution of a definite peace policy. Herr Erzberger also appears to have again taken a leading part in the debate. After the committee adjourned, the majority parties had an audience of the Chancellor concerning which nothing is yet known, but the following morning their papers contained severe criticism of the Chancellor, characterizing his first encounter with the Reichstag as a failure, while the Vorwärts declares a fire is smouldering which may cause a conflagration not easily extinguishable.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A report of the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, has been received by the British admiralty, per wireless press. Quoting the Chancellor, it says:

"As regards our enemies, their number has increased since the adjournment of the Reichstag by three, namely, Siam, Liberia and China. These countries have no convincing reasons for enmity against us. They acted solely under pressure of the Entente and the United States, the latter having great influence over Liberia and China. We have made it clear to these countries that we shall bring them to account for the damage done under international law to German interests."

Turning to the military situation, the Chancellor said:

"Our success on land corresponds with our success on the sea. In the month of July, according to the latest reports received, 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk. When we take into consideration our results on the one hand and the failure of our enemies on

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Nicholas Romanoff

Former Tzar of Russia, whom the Germans plan, it is reported, to put back upon the throne

CREW OF DEVONIAN PRONOUNCED SAFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received official information that the crew of the Devonian are safe.

LARGER INCOME TAX INDICATED

Senate Thought Likely to Raise the Schedule—Stubborn Fight Looked for Over the War Profits Tax Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Since the defeat of the La Follette substitute for the income tax section of the War Revenue Bill, indications point to the adoption of that section, with slight modifications, and perhaps with a slight raise in the schedule of taxation on the various gradations of incomes, as acted upon by the Senate on Tuesday.

At that time, instead of accepting the schedule of the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate turned all these propositions down and reinserted by a viva voce vote the final House provisions, known as the Lenroot amendments, each of which were a slight increase in the percentage schedule as written originally by the House Ways and Means Committee.

It is not considered probable by Senate leaders that Senator La Follette will meet with success in having accepted two amendments to the income tax section, each of which would mean a practical revision of the whole income tax title. However, there is a possibility of adoption by Senate of slight increases, less revolutionary than the proposed La Follette changes.

Senate leaders hope to complete today consideration of the section of the bill now under consideration, and pass along to the war tax section. At this point serious opposition will be encountered by sponsors of the bill. It is known that the Administration will view with equanimity any legislation (within reasonable limits) tending to cause big business to pay an equitable portion of the war expense burden through profits earned as a result of the war.

A number of senators have been preparing speeches for weeks to deliver at this particular point. Senator LaFollette will again wage a strenuous fight to have the war profits pay a large share of the expense. He has prepared tables showing earnings of various concerns during the prewar period and after the war, and will show that the interests would still be earning big dividends after the conscription by the Government of 80 per cent of the war profits.

Senator La Follette points out that the conscription of 80 per cent of the war profits would leave a net war profit of 20 per cent untouched, many

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AIRSHIP SHOT DOWN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin announces that a German airship while attacking the British naval forces on Aug. 21 was shot down west of Jutland coast and north of Horns Reef.

MAYOR OFFERED PLENTY OF COAL

Agent of Union Supply Company of Scranton Says He Can Furnish Boston With 30,000 Tons of Anthracite at Once

A new note was sounded in the local coal situation today when, at a meeting of 25 agents in Mayor Curley's office, W. S. Benger of the Union Supply Company, Scranton, Pa., offered to supply 30,000 tons of anthracite, provided steam sizes could be used.

"How can you get the coal to Boston?" asked the Mayor, recalling the reiterated arguments of the dealers that they can get only a part of the coal that they order.

"I can get it here all right on any railroad and deliver you all you want," Mr. Benger replied. Some of the reporters present were reminded by Mr. Benger's confidence of the emphatic statement of E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad that he was prepared to move all the coal that was offered to his lines.

Sufficient coal for the needs of the institutions of the city of Boston for the coming eight months was offered Mayor Curley today at the meeting. It was stated however that the price could not be fixed at this time, and the Mayor announced he would again advertise for bids for 43,000 tons of bituminous coal and anthracite and will open the bids on Sept. 5.

A number of the dealers were pessimistic regarding the outlook for coal for Boston on the ground that it is not the question so much of price as of supply. Mayor Curley stated that Mr. Benger's offer will be submitted to the schoolhouse commissioner and officials in charge of other city institutions to see if such sizes could be used. It was stated that the city's needs were 29,000 tons of bituminous coal and 14,000 of anthracite.

H. P. Caperton, for the firm of Castner-Curran & Bullitt, offered to sell the city 15,000 tons of New River coal, which he said he had on the wharf. He offered to sell more provided the New England Coal Company, of which the president, E. H. Capen, was present, would offer a similar supply. Mr. Capen replied that his company was not in a position to go in with any such offer, as 90 per cent of his coal was under contract and it was expected the United States Government, which took 700,000 tons last year, would increase its demands to 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons.

Those dealers who look on the coal situation as serious, if not critical, were John L. Batchelder of the firm of Batchelder Brothers, and Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, both of Boston.

Mr. Batchelder said the coal dealers of Boston could see no chance of a reduction of prices at the present time, and he could not say what effect the prices fixed by President Wilson will have on hard coal, although he expected there would be no decrease. Mr. Hamlin stated it depended more on whether the dealers could obtain coal, rather than the price. In his opinion the people of Boston were indifferent to the price, so long as they could get the coal.

Mayor Curley broke in with the remark that the people of Boston are very much interested in the price of

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PEACE NOTE A PRELUDE TO NEW GERMAN MOVE

Petrograd as a Possible Objective, and Restoration of Romanoff Dynasty — Other Events Offset Action in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The world is about to witness a new phase of the war, a new departure of Germany, of which the inevitable peace proposal was the prelude. This is the opinion here of those who have learned to watch for new developments when Berlin manifests concern for humanity. When the Pope's appeal was issued, it now is revealed, von Hindenburg's guns were pointed toward Riga with Petrograd as a possible objective. The northern end of the eastern front, then, has become the point of interest to observers who by training know it is time to be on the alert when the white dove flutters.

It has been a time of considerable uncertainty in the national capital. For 48 hours it had been whispered about, "something extremely serious has happened in Russia." No official would tell what it was, but all had appeared most grave. To those who knew the signs, however, the serious news, whatever it might be, was a part of the routine following peace offers and they were the least perturbed of all.

Then on Thursday it developed that the German offensive on the Riga front had resulted in a Russian retreat of 10 miles, indicating the probability that Riga would be taken and that the German forces would be in a position to strike for Petrograd.

Secretary Lansing said this morning that the Government has no pessimistic feeling respecting Russia either with respect to political or military affairs. He believes the Provisional Government is stronger than ever. No great importance is attached to the evacuation of Riga, even if such an event has occurred, as Riga has been evacuated no less than five times in previous campaigns.

This Government has commenced carrying into effect the recommendations of the Root Mission, and assistance in every possible form will be given the Russian Government. This will be in the form of a loan now being negotiated and in the supplying of railway motive power. One of the military members of the recent American Mission informed The Christian Science Monitor today that even if Petrograd should be taken, it would be of small importance strategically. To hold Russia in subjection, it was said, would require 10 times the number of men Germany now has in her army. For this one reason it is not to be thought of that Germany will attempt any general invasion of Russia.

The only inference to be drawn from the offensive with Petrograd as an objective, therefore, is that the sortie is a part of the German plan of producing anarchy and disorganization in Russia, a condition that is deemed desirable in a military way to permit the withdrawal of as many troops as possible from the East for use in the West.

The United States Government today extended a further credit of $100,000,000 to Russia. This was Secretary McAdoo's answer to gloomy rumors that fear of Russian collapse had created a feeling of unrest and lack of confidence in this country. Russia's credit is now $275,000,000—only a beginning of the efforts this Government will make to assist the new democracy to its feet. Plans for furnishing vast supplies have been completed.

That the Russian situation is grave is freely admitted, but that the general war condition is in any way rendered more serious by events in Russia is not admitted by representatives of the Entente. Other events that have come to light have more than offset the action on the east front, and have shown to what lengths economically Germany has been driven. The notice served upon Holland that no more steel for shipbuilding will be furnished Germany's little neighbor unless a promise is given to use the ships in the interests of Germany for five years after the war, it is pointed out, is another indication of the approaching time when in the last throes of desperation Germany will overrun the small neutrals about her.

Mr. Root and other members of his mission have told the State Department of the pressing needs of Russia. Principal among these is rolling stock for the distribution of the crops. This Government stands ready, it is understood, to render every possible assistance, as much to place the new Russian Government in a position to maintain itself as to render it an effective fighting machine. It is understood, however, that the Entente calculations on fighting forces do not take as much account of Russia as before the recent reverses, and the United States is looked to now as the coming deciding factor in the war for peace. The hope is still strong, however, that the conference of Moscow long postponed will result in agreements among the conflicting elements that will bring about a solidarity of

(Continued on page seven, column five)

PACKER CUDAHY SEES A WAY OUT

Says Meat Rates Would Fall if Food Controller Would Order Packers Not to Pay Present High Prices for Live Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The packers are getting restless over the possibility of federal control of the industry, in some shape or other, induced by public agitation against the high prices of meat. An indication of this is the statement to the Federal Trade Commission and the public issued by the Cudahy Packing Company here last week. The commission, which is beginning an inquiry into the packing business here, asked the big packers some pertinent questions.

The first was this: "As you are aware there is widespread complaint among consumers as to the prices of all meats and other animal food products. The commission would like your views as to the cause of the present high prices, to what extent they are justified, and if, in your judgment, there is not complete justification for them, what factor or factors in the production or distribution of meat animals and their products can be justly criticized."

To this the Cudahy Packing Company in a carefully prepared compendium, makes reply: "The commission asks to what extent the present high prices are justified. We must say that so far as our observation goes, we know of no instance where it can be said that, considering the enormous demand and the relative shortage of supplies, the present prices of meats and meat food products are unreasonably high.

"We are certain that, so far as the price may be affected by the profit which our company can possibly make, this is negligible. We state our conviction in this respect based on the following calculation. We know that the most satisfactory portion of our business and that from which the greatest proportion of our profits is derived is that from our by-products, largely the inedible items. Our total tonnage out-turn is approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds. If we averaged 1 cent per pound net profit through the line we would realize some $10,000,000. Our earnings for 1916, a very satisfactory year, were about one-third of this sum. And, with products selling on a basis wholesale of some 10 cents to 20 cents per pound, we do not believe that the public buying from the retailer or other distributor will be appreciably affected by whatever fraction we might or do make from ¼ cent up to 1 cent. We know the latter is an impossible average, even at the present time, because our fresh meats are the least profitable branch of our business."

The Cudahy statement attributes the high prices for the greatest part to increased demand on top of a decreased supply, advanced prices of live stock, and expensive retail services. Regarding the first, it says: "The price depends, however, not only upon the supply, but upon the demand, and in these particular times the demand is so great, proportionate to the supply, that it becomes the predominating factor."

Explaining why retail charges for meat in England, where demand is probably as great as here, are smaller than in the United States, Cudahy says: "Of course, due to the fact that the English people do not demand and receive the costly retailers' service, particularly its expensive delivery and rental features, and are content largely to carry their purchases themselves to their homes, the consumers' price in Great Britain does not show such an advance over the jobbers' price as is the case in this country."

After dwelling on the live stock factor, declaring that ". . . it is readily apparent that the cost of the live stock is one of the most material factors in the high price of meats," the Cudahy statement continues: "Furthermore, we should imagine that an investigation will disclose that on the retail distribution side the factor of automobile and other expensive delivery, together with the public demand for Twentieth Century upkeep and sanitary surroundings, telephone and high degree of service, will be found the second greatest factor in the high prices of meats." Shortly prior the packer says, "We have no reason to believe that the total increment received by the butcher over what he pays to us . . . would produce any unreasonable profit for the butcher, who out of such increment has to pay the expenses for rent, meat cutters' wages, delivery, telephone, taxes, and other expenses in connection with his business, to say nothing of shrinkage losses, or deteriorated goods, bad debts, etc."

To sum it up, the packer declares: "So far as the packer is concerned, his services are now rendered on a very large scale at such a minimum of profit as between the cost of the live stock and the price he derives from its meat and other products that this charge, which includes the packer's profit, is so small as practically to be negligible to the price which the consumer pays.

"Far from criticizing either the live stock producer and feeder or the retailer for their portion of the proceeds paid by the ultimate consumer, we, from the general understanding we now have, would figure that the high prices the consumer now pays are the result of causes beyond the control of any factor in the trade, and are due, aside from the war conditions and the law of supply and demand, to such difficulties in the present system of raising and marketing live stock and their products as can only be remedied by closer cooperation and improved methods tending toward operations on a larger scale."

Then, in italics, "The only possible way for the prices of meats to the consumer to be materially reduced would be for the Food Controller under the new law to order the packers not to pay the present high prices for live stock. Of course, we doubt the advisability of such a radical measure."

There have been indications for some time that the packers would be very well pleased to have the Government set live stock prices, if such action would not react in some way unfavorably upon the packers.

SCHEME TO PROVIDE HOUSES IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A deputation representing the Lanarkshire Federation of Trades Councils and the public health authorities in Mid-Lanark recently waited upon the Secretary for Scotland to urge upon him the necessity of sanctioning and supporting a scheme to provide 1700 houses in Mid-Lanark. The deputation requested Mr. Munro to confer with the Minister of Munitions and the President of the local government board on the subject, and if necessary bring the matter to the consideration of the War Cabinet.

The members of the deputation represented one of the chief industrial areas in Scotland, and one with a population numbering 500,000. The speakers voiced with no uncertainty the urgent need of taking steps to provide even such accommodation as ordinary decency and humanity demanded. The overcrowding and unsanitary conditions prevailing in Mid-Lanark were described as deplorable.

One of the speakers explained that the activity in the iron and steel industries due to war demands, had brought an influx of from 30 to 40 per cent of new workers into the congested areas, and many wives of young soldiers were unable to get houses. He proposed that the authorities should be given the opportunity to build 1700 houses to meet the shortage. And he stated plainly that they refused to be responsible any longer for the conditions that existed in the crowded areas unless the Government were prepared to do something at the present time to help them to meet the housing difficulty. He estimated it would take £500,000 to build the houses required, therefore help was absolutely necessary. The speaker attributed the present labor unrest partly to the scandalous housing conditions prevailing.

Another speaker emphasized the crying need for houses in Mid-Lanark. Many of the existing dwellings, he said, were unsuitable for human habitation. A quarter of the population were living in one-room houses, and he gave instances where 11 and 12 persons were crowded into single apartment houses, and others where 15 were living in a house with only a room and a kitchen. New houses were wanted in the district to mitigate this serious and horrible condition of things.

Replying, Mr. Munro said he fully recognized the urgency of the problems presented by the housing question. He thought the report of the Royal Commission on Housing, part of which was already in his hands, would be of great value in dealing with the matter. He did not lightly dismiss the difficulties to be encountered in dealing with housing, chief of which were labor, materials, and finance, but he in no way wished to imply that these difficulties were insurmountable. At the same time it was best to face the facts squarely and not attempt to slur them over. He admitted the deputation had made out a very strong case and he unhesitatingly declared it ought to be dealt with. Mr. Munro then went on to explain that the matter was not altogether in his own hands. The control of material rested with the Ministry of Munitions, and the control of finance with the treasury, subject to control from the War Cabinet.

He gave the assurance, however, that he considered it his duty to confer with both the Minister of Munitions and the president of the Local Government Board, and he added that he knew Mr. Hayes Fisher was deeply interested in pressing forward housing reform at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Munro also gave the further assurance that if it seemed expedient, after careful consultation with the two ministers to place the representations of the deputation before the War Cabinet it would most certainly be done. Mr. Munro promised to see what could be done to meet the case, and in the meantime asked the deputation to accept the assurance he had given. I do not think you can reasonably ask a single minister to give you a definite undertaking upon the provision of houses or money without consulting his colleagues, he concluded, considering the bearing of war conditions on this great problem.

NORWAY'S ECONOMIC POSITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The economic position in Norway differs essentially from that of Denmark. Norway cannot feed herself, but her surplus of tonnage enables her to take better care of her imports. Prof. Sophus Torup calculated recently that the stocks of cereals and fats in the country would only last until October, so that it will be seen that the problem facing the authorities is not a simple one. The Prime Minister has stated that assurances have been received from Germany that the U-boats will not interfere with steamers crossing the Atlantic to Norway. Professor Torup proposes, that the country should be rationed in so far as bread, fats and sugar are concerned, but does not consider that restrictions on the use of meat, fish, eggs, and milk are necessary at the moment.

WATER TRAFFIC POLICY ADVISED

Representative Small Defends River and Harbor Appropriations on Ground of Industrial Necessity—"Pork" Ridicule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Small of North Carolina, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor tells of the importance of improving the harbors and inland waterways of the United States. Answering the charges that the recent Rivers and Harbors Bill was a "pork" bill pure and simple, he declares that the improvement of the harbors and waterways of the country is an absolute war necessity.

Mr. Small, who fought for weeks that the Rivers and Harbors Bill might be passed, carrying this year an appropriation of $26,000,000, points out that water transportation plays an important part, and will do so now as never before, in carrying food and food products to points of concentration, to ports whence they will be sent across to the Allies.

"For various reasons," his statement runs, "the railroads have been unable in recent years to keep pace with the demands of traffic. Today they are utterly inadequate to keep up with the situation. It is unnecessary to cite figures as to the car shortage, the frequent embargoes and other deficiencies. Daniel Willard, Chairman of the Advisory Commission, and Fairfax Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the Council of National Defense, frankly admit the inability of the railroads to transport the traffic offered them, and this condition must grow worse when the Government shall demand more cars for movement of men and supplies and when the crops mature.

"How are the American people going to meet this situation? There is only one other instrumentality of transportation which they may utilize, and that is the waterways. Only by placing water carriers on the interior rivers and expanding the facilities of our harbors can we transport all the products which are offered. The full use of these rivers demands that channels be kept open and that our harbors be enlarged.

"Critics say that some of our rivers have not developed adequate waterborne commerce. This may be admitted. But with few exceptions they are capable of accommodating carriers of appropriate type. Examples of rivers in our own country and abroad teach us that waterway transportation is economical, and when provided with terminals and coordinated with the railroads that they constitute an efficient means of distribution and make for progress.

"Congress has enacted annual river and harbor bills since 1910. A bill should have passed at the last session of Congress. A bill did pass the House in January last, but when the last Congress expired by limitation on March 4, this, together with the sundry civil and military appropriation bills had failed in the Senate.

"It was necessary to have a river and harbor bill at this session if we were to preserve the annual continuity and conserve one of the necessary activities of the Government. Is the bill which has just become a law limited to appropriations for the maintenance or improvement of meritorious projects?

"The proponents of this bill, in both the House and Senate, challenged opponents to point out a single item which was unmeritorious or unworthy. They never met the challenge. On the contrary they attempted to be facetious, and indulged in stale, hoary charges about sectionalism and the pork barrel. This bill, as it became a law, carries a total of $27,826,150. Of this sum 51.5 per cent, or $14,344,250, is appropriated for our coast harbors and for Hawaii and Porto Rico; 8.1 per cent, or $2,261,100, is appropriated for the maintenance and improvement of harbors and channels on the Great Lakes; 31.3 per cent, or $8,725,000, is for the maintenance and improvement of the five greatest inland rivers; 1.2 per cent, or $325,000, is for additional surveys and incidentals, and the remaining 7.9 per cent, or $2,170,800, is appropriated for all other projects in every section of the country, which includes appropriations for rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and interior rivers and canals. Every improvement for which an appropriation is made was exhaustively investigated by the chief of engineers and approved by the Secretary of War and the President."

CATALAN MOVEMENT IN SPAIN QUIESCENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The more demonstrative part of the Catalan movement, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is suspended for the time being. The Regionalists were disappointed with the limited support offered to them outside Catalonia, and there have been signs that the movement is not assisted by the highly ostensible association of Señor Cambo, Regionalist leader, with Señor Lerroux, Republican chief, since the aims and objects of Regionalism and Republicanism are by no means identical, although each is opposed to the existing régime. The Regional League severely criticises Cambo for what is regarded as a serious mistake in tactics, while on the other hand, Lerroux, also, is condemned by the syndicalists and independent revolutionaries for allying himself with the opponents of the advanced cause. Thus, in yet another place, new political dissensions arise and affairs in Spain fall into even greater confusion. Seeing resistance to be useless, the handful of Regionalists assembled at Barcelona abandoned their case at the first protest by the Government representatives.

There have been some minor disturbances in Barcelona, but Valencia, where antigovernmental feeling has been running high for some time, attracts increasing attention. The restrictions upon importations by foreign countries, particularly France, are felt here more than elsewhere, and the populace are irritated against measures taken against them in reference to strikes and other proceedings by the Government and the Ayuntamiento. A crowd of demonstrators forced their way into the railway station and made an attack upon one of the trains, but were quickly dispersed. Lack of organization is everywhere manifest in every movement against authority, and this is a prime factor in the situation.

La Epoca says that the measures adopted by the Cabinet for maintaining the dignity of public authority and respect for the heads of it, have the approval of the population of Barcelona. Señor Dato is now making a new concession to the industrial autonomistic aspirations of the Barcelona people, in authorizing them to establish municipal laboratories under the auspices of the Barcelona Society for the Encouragement of National Work, and the Premier is also engaged upon a scheme of labor guarantees.

Señor Maura is again active, and a letter sent by him to the leader of his party in the Province of Valencia is published in the newspapers in which he makes the bitterest attack upon the Government, saying that it fails absolutely in prestige and in the necessary intelligence to hold the country together in the present difficult circumstances. When asked if he had any comment to make upon this outburst, the Premier said that it appeared impossible to him that this letter could be the work of a man like Señor Maura, who had been in power many times, and in whose political career there had been occurrences as grave as what is known as the tragic week in Barcelona.

The general councils of the three Basque premiers, Guipuzcoa, Biscay and Alava, at a combined meeting at Victoria, have adopted resolutions in favor of appealing to the Government without prejudice to Spanish unity for a larger measure of autonomy for the general councils as well as for the municipalities, and also to instruct the presidents of the three councils to call a meeting as soon as possible of the representatives of the Basque provinces in the Cortes, in order that they may be informed of the resolutions agreed upon and that they may be advised to support the aspirations of the Basque country in Parliamentary circles.

IRELAND REPORTS GOOD CROP OUTLOOK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Good crop prospects are reported from all four provinces of Ireland. The cereals are doing well, for, except in light land, oats are promising, wheat satisfactory, and barley above the average. Rye, which is not much grown, is especially good in deep bog land. The crop of early potatoes has proved very good, some yields equaling six tons to the acre, and the main crop varieties, although short in some places, are coming on well. The value of potato tops for forage is being put forward by people who have seen them employed for this purpose in the continental countries. This would be a new use for the green heads in Ireland, but if, as said, the tops make as good forage and are as readily taken by dairy cows, as hay, the large crop of potatoes now growing, should be doubly useful.

The watchful farmer who has saved his first-crop hay, has done extremely well, although the crop is light. The later crop also is not heavy, although it is improving every day. Taken all round, the farmer has every reason to be hopeful of a good yield, and the question of saving it is the only one which might give rise to anxiety, owing to the shortness of labor. The Director of National Service is appealing to all who have a knowledge of farm work to come forward, and farmers who will need assistance are asked to apply for it now. He hopes that women will be of great use in harvest time. The question of wages is still unsettled, for although wages have been voluntarily raised in many places, to meet the higher cost of living, still, in the more backward parts, nothing has yet been done. The corn production bill now before Parliament is, of course, dealing with the question, and it is hoped that it may be passed so as to forestall grumbling and possible disputes during harvest time.

A new order has come out to growers of flax, making it compulsory to save one-eighth of the area of the crop for seed, which is to be stacked and deseeded according to instructions. None of the crop is to be sold until these instructions have been complied with.

POLICEMEN AS PLOWMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An experiment is being made by the Board of Agriculture with a view to helping farmers in breaking up grass land. One hundred horses are to be allocated to the agricultural counties under the care of policemen who are capable plowmen. Farmers will be permitted to hire the horses at the rate of 12s. a week per horse and the current local wage to the men, the minimum being fixed at 27s. a week. A condition of making use of the horses is that a farmer doing so must plow eight acres of land during the month. The Board of Agriculture are also providing a limited number of agricultural implements.

TEACHERS NEED IN PORTO RICO

War's Effects Noted in Taking Away of Instructors and Keener Attention Now Paid to Native Industrial Lore

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—The principal effect the war will have on the school system of Porto Rico the coming session will be to take away some of the supervisors and teachers who have been in the service for years, and to cause greater stress to be laid on the teaching of native industries, according to Secretary Ward C. McCroskey of the department of education.

"We are beginning to feel the effects of the war even before the session has opened," said Mr. McCroskey. "Three supervisors, Luis Irizarry of Aguadilla, Daniel F. Lynch of Hatillo and George V. Keelan of San Juan, are going to the training camp of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and three or four of the teachers have been admitted to the same camp. Many other teachers made application for admission but didn't succeed in getting in. Others have gone into the army, the navy or the marine corps in the states.

"It is impossible to tell yet just how many teachers conscription will take, but a number of them will undoubtedly have to serve in the army. Very few of the pupils in the high schools are of military age, but it is highly probable that a number of those attending the University of Porto Rico and the College of Agriculture will be drafted. Taking the matter all around, the educational system won't be hurt by the war any more than other insular activities. Vacancies in the teaching force are being filled as rapidly as they occur from the numerous applications that we have. Some of the supervisors are going to have to take an additional district; and in the event any of the supervisors who go to the training camp fail to get commissions we shall have a place for them.

"There will be more women in proportion to men than heretofore, especially among those who come from the States. Out of about 175 of the teachers who annually come from the States, the proportion has been as a rule about two to one in favor of the women, and this year it will be even greater. Most of the teachers we get from the States are for domestic science, manual training, English and high school studies. The opinion seems to prevail that these teachers are being gradually replaced by native teachers, but this is not a fact. Our records show that about the same number come every year from the North. The reason for this is that the teachers must not only be able to handle technical subjects but must also be able to teach academic studies in the continuation and high shools; and very few of these native teachers are yet qualified for that work unless they have spent some time in the States.

"While we shall stress hard the teaching of all subjects in the curriculum this year as usual, we shall particularly encourage the teaching of native industries. This work is not in the regular curriculum and is not taught during school hours. The teachers are not required to take it up at all, but do so on their own volition, before and after school hours. The work is entirely independent of the regular courses in domestic science and manual training. It consists of hat and basket weaving, rope making, the manufacture of mats, fish nets, garments, laces and other articles, limited only by the ingenuity of teachers and pupils. During the past year these industries were taught in 23 out of the 41 districts and we expect it to increase greatly this year. The weaving of hats and baskets has been especially successful and has been practiced extensively in the western part of the island. The best part of it is that the work has not been engaged in by the pupils only, but has been taken up by the grown people. In Añasco and Lajas there are over 50 families making their living from that industry. The supply of hat palms, however, needs replenishing and more palm trees should be planted. In Utuado rope is made from the maguey plant, and that district now supplies all it needs for harness and other things that can be made out of rope.

"By far the greatest industrial work done by the schools has been agricultural. Last year there were 15,869 home gardens planted by pupils from the fifth to the tenth grades. That was the first year that home gardening has been given much attention, so we may expect even better results in the future. The remarkable success of the food commission in helping the island to become self-supporting agriculturally is due mainly to the efforts made in that direction by agricultural teachers, who for the past four years, ever since the introduction of agriculture into the schools, have been preaching the very thing that the food commission is now laying so much stress on."

INQUIRY INTO USE OF IRISH PEAT DEPOSITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Fuel Research Board, with the sanction of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, has appointed a committee of inquiry into the utilization of Irish peat deposits. The terms of reference to the committee are as follows:

"To inquire into and to consider the experience already gained in Ireland in respect of the winning, preparation and use of peat for fuel and for other purposes, and to suggest what means shall be taken to ascertain the conditions under which, in the most favorably situated localities, it can be profitably won, prepared and used, having regard to the economic conditions of Ireland; and to report to the Fuel Research Board."

Though the inquiries of the committee will ultimately lead up to the consideration of peat as a source of energy in central power stations, there are sound reasons why this aspect of the problem should be postponed to a later stage.

On the one hand, the Fuel Research Board is already organizing an extensive inquiry into the problems of fuel economy in connection with power production, and the results of this inquiry will supply the fundamental data and information which will be required when the time comes for the consideration of any wide scheme of development in Ireland. On the other hand, any schemes of development must be based on a more exact knowledge than is at present available regarding the selection of the more favorably situated bogs, and the possibilities of winning and transporting partially dried peat to centers at which it may be converted into marketable products. It is obvious, therefore, that the inquiries of the committee are likely to be most fruitful if they are concentrated on the fundamental problems, for until these are settled no satisfactory progress can be made.

Sir John Purser Griffith, Rathmines, has been appointed chairman of the committee, and Prof. Pierce Purcell, University College, Dublin, secretary.

INAUGURATION OF ITALIAN INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction, presided at the inauguration at the Sorbonne of the Italian Institute in Paris. By the side of the minister sat Signor Filippo Meda, the Italian Minister for Finance, who is the first Roman Catholic deputy to be included in an Italian Ministry, and Signor Agnelli, the Socialist deputy from Milan, to whom, as representing the Italian Government, M. Steeg addressed a cordial welcome. Since the beginning of the war, Italy had, he said, taken her place on the side of idealism, of liberty, and of right. The new institution which they had met to inaugurate, would contribute to the consolidation and mutual benefit of both French and Italian culture and it would serve to renew the links of old traditions equally dear to both countries, and to quicken and complete the unity of the two great Latin nations. Signor Filippo Meda gave a résumé of the rôle played by Italy during the last three years, and described her attitude and the reasons and aspirations which had induced her to take part in the war. He also stated that she was firmly resolved not to lay down her arms until a lasting peace had been secured by the victory of the Allies.

No one in Italy, he said, had any other object than the attainment of a peace which should guarantee a peace of as long a duration as possible, because neither humanity nor history would hold them free from blame if they accepted an end to this war which should not be also—so far as the matter lay with them—the end of war. How, he asked, could this be realized if the war had not eliminated from Europe and from the world all questions which might before long make it necessary again forcibly to defend the freedom, the moral and political existence and the economic interests of the nations? Each state must have the conditions essential to its independence and development. Such were Italy's demands because she knew that she could not herself have peace, except by means of a European peace. Signor Agnelli spoke next on behalf of the city of Milan. He was followed by M. Henri Hauvette, professor of Italian language and literature at the Sorbonne, and by Signor Paolo Savi Lopez of the University of Paris, who is to be the director of the Italian Institute at Paris. In the course of his speech Signor Lopez paid a tribute to that part of the Italian nation which up till the present had been known by the work it had silently accomplished industrially, technically, economically and socially, and which, through the war, was achieving its full liberty.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A report has been issued of a conference held at the Ministry of Labor Employment Department to consider the question of juvenile employment after the war. Mr. R. A. Bray, chairman of the London (central) Advisory Committee on Juvenile Employment, whose memorandum on the subject was the principal basis of discussion, was in the chair.

There was an animated debate with regard to the necessity for approaching employers with a view to inducing them to conform to the following requirements: (1) To notify discharges of juveniles in advance; (2) to notify all vacancies to Juvenile Employment committees during the period of demobilization, and (3) to consider and formulate schemes of apprenticeship and training. It was felt that some arrangement should be made which would prevent children from wandering from one employer to another in search of work, and that every effort should be made to provide training for children engaged in industry. The meeting was unanimously in favor of supporting any movement for establishing definite schemes of training, but was opposed to using compulsion with regard to the notification of discharges and of vacancies by employers. It was agreed that the advisory committee should approach the Ministry of Munitions, the Reconstruction Committee of the Cabinet, the Ministry of Labor, and possibly the Board of Trade on the matter, and that an urgent appeal should be made to employers.

The conference was of opinion that it was highly desirable that centers for unemployed boys and girls should be provided during the demobilization period. It was agreed that the London (central) Advisory Committee should refer the question of the provision of premises and workers to the Reconstruction Committee of the Cabinet, the Ministry of Munitions, and the Ministry of Labor, and that the War Office should be asked to demobilize teachers immediately on the conclusion of peace. It was further decided that every effort should be made to persuade children on reaching the school-leaving age to remain at school, in order to limit the number of children entering the labor market. And it was agreed that it was desirable that children should not be allowed to leave school without definite employment being in prospect. The question of prohibiting the employment for wages of children attending school was keenly discussed, and the voting resulted in a majority of 30 in favor of total prohibition. The conference was also agreed on the need for limiting the hours of employment immediately on the declaration of peace, and on the raising of the compulsory age for attendance at school.

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LAND QUESTION STIRS RUSSIANS

Regarded as Basis of Difficulties Since the Revolution—Great Economic Future Held for Free Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland — At the request of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London, the members of which desire to enlighten the British public in regard to the true situation in Russia, a meeting of representative Glasgow business men was recently organized by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in the Merchants Hall and addressed by Mr. D. Ghambashidze, commercial adviser to the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, London.

The speaker commenced by saying that it was a mistake to think, as was generally stated, that the Russian Revolution was accomplished in three days and was bloodless. The revolution had cost Russia enormous loss of life and commenced in 1825. He traced the first movement of reform in Russia to the effects of the Napoleonic wars, when the Russian army came into direct contact with Western Europe, with the result that the army leaders and officers on their return home were imbued with the ideas of political freedom and took steps to introduce them into their own country.

Some guard regiments took part in this first revolutionary attempt, which, however, failed, owing to the ignorance of the people, and like so many other outbreaks in the years to come, only resulted in the leaders being exiled to Siberia. One of the great obstacles to reform, according to the speaker, was the nobility, on which great privileges were conferred by the rulers of Russia, and with a view to winning their attachment to the throne as a counterweight to the "intellectuals," by whom the reform movement was carried on.

After referring to the extreme reactionary tendencies of Tsar Nicholas I, who turned a deaf ear to all mention of reform, and who would only consent to the construction of railways provided they were removed at least 50 miles from the frontier, so that no connection was possible with outside countries, M. Ghambashidze mentioned the more enlightened reign of Alexander II, who abolished the serfdom in 1861, and initiated other reforms, only to be assassinated in 1881, with the result that his successor, Alexander III, again embarked on a more reactionary policy.

Having made reference to the early reign of Nicholas II, and the various events connected with it, the Manchurian campaign, the revolution of 1905, the institution of the Duma, etc., the speaker dealt with the period of the present war, and stated that in his opinion the German Government really intended to attack France, but did not dare to do so openly, owing to the strong Socialist movement in Germany. War was therefore declared on reactionary Russia, which was most enthusiastically received by the Socialists who, once having donned their uniforms, were easily persuaded that the attack on France, as the ally of Russia, was an absolute necessity for the Fatherland.

In referring to the great retreat of the Russian armies in 1915, M. Ghambashidze pointed out that it was the last blow to the autocratic régime, and made the revolution of 1917 a foregone conclusion, as the soldiers who represented the great mass of the Russian people realized that there was something radically wrong with the Government of the country and that a change was essential. He also pointed out clearly that the revolution was not the work of Holligans or extremists, but of patriots like Generals Brussiloff and Russky and others who realized that drastic steps were necessary to save the country, it being well known now that arrangements for a separate peace had been made by the old régime three days before the abdication of the Tsar.

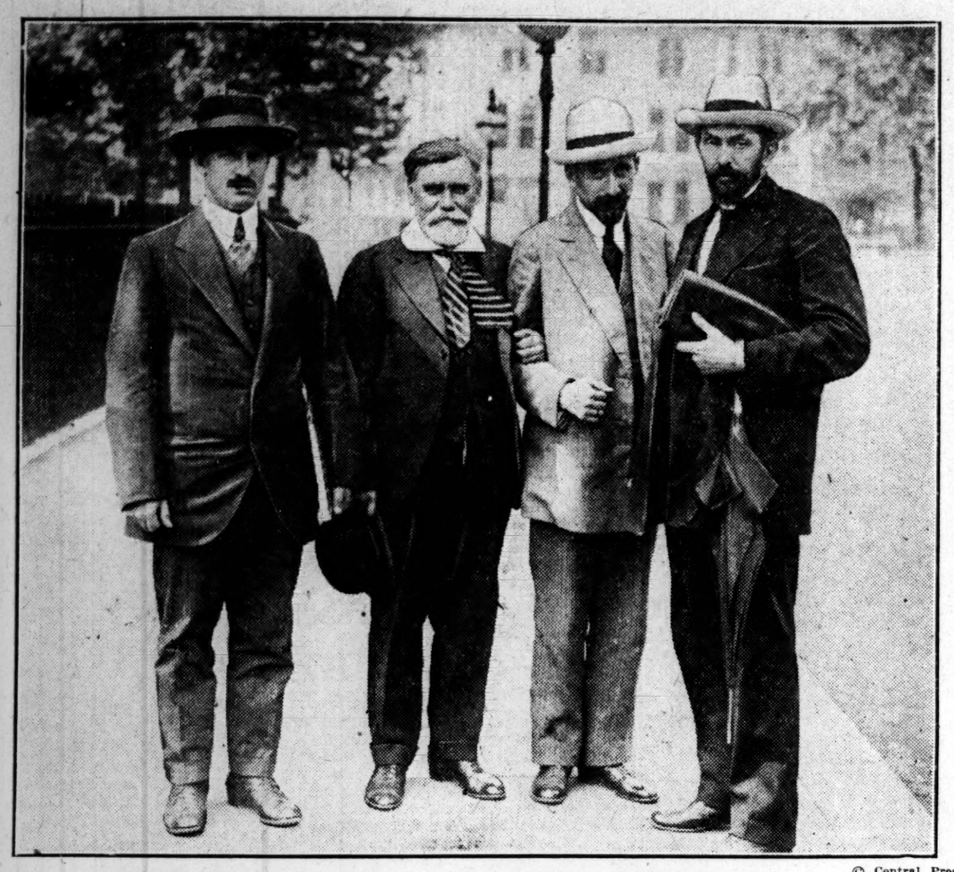
With regard to the abolition of the vodka traffic the speaker said it was erroneous to say that it had been accomplished by one stroke of the pen. Many "strokes" were required, and while giving due credit to the good intentions of the former Tsar, he maintained that the prohibition had only been carried into effect under great pressure on the part of those who saw its absolute necessity, and, if this measure had not been carried through, the Russian army would probably not have been able to continue the war very long. Describing the effect of the revolution on the simple-minded peasants who formed the majority of the army, the speaker stated that their first thought when they were told they were free, was to leave the front and go to their homes, and a very awkward situation ensued when about one-third of the army simply went "on holiday" in this manner.

The basis of the trouble in Russia since the revolution, according to the speaker, was the land question, and until this was settled, trouble, he declared, would continue. In 1861, the size of the allotment made to each peasant was 10 acres, in 1880 it had gone down to six, while in 1900 it had been reduced to four acres. The Government was dealing energetically with this important question, and land commissions had been appointed all over the country for this purpose.

With regard to the economical future of Russia, M. Ghambashidze said that the buying capacity of the Russian had increased by 200 per cent, owing to the freedom he had gained, and the demand of the country for everything was so enormous that he questioned whether all the industrial countries of the world would be able to supply Russia after the war. The country had been compelely under the commercial domination of Germany before the war, and if she could again conquer the Russian market, she would be able to make up all the losses of this war, hence her strenuous efforts to make a separate peace. But Russia would not again willingly deal with Germany. Britain, he considered, would have Russia's goodwill and preference, but must do something herself as what she was doing at present was very little.

In conclusion, the speaker asked his audience not to forget that the only two markets left open in the world were Russia and China. Whatever the British Colonies, France or Italy could buy from Great Britain was infinitesimal compared with what Russia could do. Russia and China were going to feed the races of the world with orders.

M. Ghambashidze also made a strong plea for facilities to young Russian students to acquire knowledge in Great Britain. Previously, he said, they had all gone to Germany, which greatly accounted for the strong hold that country had on Russia before the war.



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Deputation elected by the All-Russia Committee to represent the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' delegates in the allied countries, in London

ENLISTMENT OF RUSSIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—According to an article in the Matin, the Russian women at Petrograd are enrolling themselves as soldiers and going through a course of military training in a Women's Union for Military Defense at the Front in order that they may take the place of the men who desert on the field of battle. The project is said to have been sanctioned by M. Kerensky who has approved the statutes of the organization and appointed instructors to teach the women the use of arms. Their leader is a certain Madame Botchkareva, the wife of a soldier and herself a soldier who has already fought in this war and has been decorated with the cross of S. Georges. The women take an oath to fight in the front line and to face any eventuality sooner than retire in the face of the enemy, hence the name of "Death Battalion" which they have given to their organization. More than 500 women in Petrograd, alone, enrolled themselves during the first few days the project was started. Women officers command in their camps of instruction and all functions in the corps are performed by women.

Mme. Kerensky, the Matin asserts, has joined them in the capacity of a nurse and has undertaken to remain, if necessary, in the trenches held by these soldier women. The first battalion fully trained and equipped, has just left for the front under the command of Mme. Botchkareva, who has been made sub-lieutenant by the Ministry of War. These women soldiers are said to have taken their departure, acclaimed by an enthusiastic crowd, on the same day that the detachments of men soldiers who had been wounded returned to the front, both bodies of troops, men and women alike, setting an example to the men who had deserted.

Nor is the Women's Union for Military Defense at the Front the only organization of its kind. The Women's Union of Military Volunteers is a similar body, formed for the same ends. The Matin quotes the stirring appeal which they have issued: "Women citizens, we ask all those to whom the liberty and prosperity of Russia are dear to come and put a stop, while there is yet time, to the disintegration of our dear country. By an active participation in the war, sacrificing our lives, we must raise the morale of the armies and by carrying on a rightly directed propaganda in the ranks, we must arouse a consciousness of duty to their country in all free citizens." This appeal is followed by notices as to the conditions of enlistment, the military regulations which the recruits must obey, the oath to be taken and so on.

OIL SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED

California Independents See Indications of Abundant Supply for Long Period—Standard's Figures Differ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California oil situation has been much improved during the last few weeks, according to a statement just issued by the Independent Oil Producers Agency. According to this authority the State has suddenly passed from a condition of oil supply that threatened to wipe out the amount on hand in storage within a few months to a condition which, if maintained, will result in an abundant supply for a long period. Figures given by this concern show that there were on hand in the California area on Aug. 1, 36,135,864 barrels, and that, for the month of July shipments from the wells exceeded production by only 374,884 barrels, this being nearly a million barrels less than the amount withdrawn from storage in June.

Figures given out by the Standard Oil Company, however, differ radically from those of the Independent Oil Producers Agency, these two concerns being the only sources of complete state-wide information on the oil situation. The Standard Oil Company places the withdrawal from storage in July at approximately 1,250,000 barrels. This is the first instance of a wide divergence in the statistics given out by these two concerns, which statistics have in previous months been practically the same.

No reason is given for the difference in the figures given out by the two concerns. The Independent Oil Producers Agency stated that increased production, coupled with decreased shipments, accounts for the small withdrawal from storage during July. According to agency figures, the production for July exceeded that for June by 388,906 barrels, and the shipments from the wells in June exceeded the shipments in July by 568,006 barrels.

The Standard Oil Company reports more producing wells completed in July than in any monthly period since August, 1912, the number being, according to the figures of this company, 74, but says that the excess production of July over June was only 8959 barrels. The Independent Oil Producers Agency places the number of wells completed in July at 60 and the number of wells being drilled on Aug. 1 at 381.

The total production in the California fields for the month of July, according to the Independent Oil Producers Agency, was 8,159,988 barrels, as compared with a total production in June of 7,771,082 barrels, this being a daily average increase of 4189 barrels.

The total amount of oil on hand in the California area, according to this authority, was, on Aug. 1, 36,135,864 barrels as compared with 36,510,748 barrels on July 1. The total reduction of the storage stock for the first seven months of 1917 has been 7,504,430 barrels.

NEW COUNTY-PROVINCIAL ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—One of the probabilites of the near future is that the old Indian teaming trail between Owen Sound and Hamilton will become a county-provincial highway. With that object in view a committee has been appointed to place the matter before the Ontario Government. Guelph and a number of thriving towns are on the route, and the project is arousing keen interest

RUSSIAN DELEGATES WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—MM. Rossannov, Erlich, Goldeberg and Smirnov, the four Russian delegates of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at present visiting England, recently arrived in London and were welcomed by British labor representatives. Shortly after their arrival they were received by the executive of the Labor Party, who discussed with them a proposal to hold an international Socialist and Labor conference at Stockholm in the immediate future. A preliminary conference is to take place in London at which the Russian delegates will be present, and at which Mr. Arthur Henderson will preside. Recently the Russian visitors were given the opportunity of attending a debate in the House of Commons. They will also see another side of labor activity in Great Britain, as it is the intention of the British Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates to invite the Russian representatives to a series of district conferences which are to be held in Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, Leicester, Southampton, Bristol and Swansea, in order that they may be given an opportunity of learning how much British workers are in sympathy with their Russian comrades. It may be added that the British Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates are in no way connected with the official Labor Party, which, indeed, has repudiated the recent Leeds conference where they were brought into being, and advised societies affiliated with the Labor Party not to join the local councils.

O'CONNOR REPORT ON COLD STORAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Cost of Living Commission, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., whose first report on the question of cold storage and the alleged huge profits being made by certain packing houses, made so great a sensation and which will be the subject of governmental inquiry, has caused an almost equal sensation by his second report. According to this report there is a large accumulation of supplies, including eggs, butter, cheese and beef. He says that "the quantity of butter now in storage exceeds by 40 per cent, of eggs exceeds by 31 per cent, of cheese exceeds by 29 per cent, and of beef exceeds by 50 per cent, that reported as held on Aug. 1, 1916."

Mr. O'Connor who states that "cold storage" includes chilled, as well as frozen meats, etc., declares that the quantities on hand as at the first of the month are: Eggs, 13,001,751 dozen; butter, 12,250,124 pounds; cheese, 19,919,693 pounds; pork, 13,367,331 pounds; bacon, 6,062,983 pounds; ham, 2,301,799 pounds; smoked meats, 218,963 pounds; beef, 6,015,772 pounds; mutton and lamb, 604,101 pounds; pickled beef, 1,896,913 pounds; pickled pork, 19,549,533 pounds; fowl, all kinds, 3,468,854 pounds; fish, all kinds, 13,992,170 pounds.

CANADIAN ESTIMATES TABLED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, has tabled in the House of Commons supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31 next, amounting to $50,542,236.35, bringing the total for the fiscal year up to $178,824,236.99, exclusive of statutory expenditures aggregating $74,691,001.24. Among the principal items in the supplementary estimates are $7,500,000, loan for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; $25,000,000 for rolling stock for the Government railways and other smaller amounts, including $2,000,000 for pensions to soldiers and dependents of soldiers who have fought in the present war. A further sum of $2,500,000 is to be appropriated for the purpose of making advances to returned soldiers under the Soldiers' Settlement Act.

AFRICAN COTTON CROP PROBLEMS

Lack of Steamship Accommodation May Raise Serious Difficulties in Britain—Emphasize Need for Government Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The twelfth annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association, an advanced copy of which has been forwarded to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, evinces an efficient grasp of the situation in the British cotton industry. After citing the discontinuance of £10,000 yearly grant from the Government, mention is made of a subsequent arrangement of a yearly grant of £1000 which expired on March 31 of the present year. Simultaneously with this event the council decided that the situation "had become so serious that much larger efforts were needed, and the time had now arrived when the Government must come to some definite decision as to the whole future of the cotton growing movement." It was, therefore, decided, the report continues, to give serious attention to the subject, and at a conference of the council with representatives of the Lancashire cotton trade, on Dec. 13 last, resolutions were passed, urging the Government to take certain steps beneficial to the cotton industry. Following this conference a deputation, representative of the whole of the cotton trade, both employers and operatives, waited on the Board of Trade on Feb. 8, 1917. As this was not fruitful of result a further conference was held on April 13, and later, as a result of a question in the House of Commons, a reply was elicited that a committee was being appointed to go into the cotton situation, and a statement on the subject would shortly be made. Since that time the Board of Trade have sent out invitations to various bodies to appoint representatives to the committee, which, it is hoped, will get to work without further delay.

The report states that the consumption of cotton in the United States continues to grow to an alarmnig extent and unfortunately the crop has not increased correspondingly. Despite considerable difficulties and delays in transport, the whole of the 1915-16 cotton from West Africa, Uganda, the Sudan, and Nyasaland has now been received in Liverpool, but owing to lack of steamship accomodation a considerable portion of Sea Island cotton remains to be shipped. Much greater difficulties are being experienced with regard to the 1916-17 cotton crop, and unless the crop, which is now all bought, can be shipped, most serious difficulties will arise. The association and other firms engaged in the trade will be unable to repay their bankers' advances, estimated at over £1,000,000, and they will also suffer serious losses in closing up their contracts in future, and may even be compelled to withdraw from business. It will also be absolutely impossible for them to obtain funds to finance the crop shortly coming on the market, the natives being left with cotton on their hands without anyone to buy it. This, the report considers, may cause serious trouble in some of the colonies concerned and will certainly create discontent in Lancashire due to reduction in employment and wages.

As a result of tonnage shortage many thousand tons of seed produced in West Africa, Uganda and Nyasaland have had to be destroyed, the loss in this instance amounting to over £200,000. Without Government assistance it is likely this valuable new industry may be injured beyond recovery during the present generation. The value of cotton which the association handled in 1916 amounted to £788,000. The accounts of the association show a surplus for the year's working of £37,968 after providing for interest on capital borrowed from the British Cotton Ginning Company, Ltd.

In the section af the report which deals with the work of the association in the colonies there are some useful and interesting items of information, but in the concluding sentences the report states that in consequence of the war and curtailment of the Government grant and other difficulties, it had been absolutely impossible for the council to undertake any new development of any sort in 1916. This is considered regrettable, as events in the cotton trade indicate it is absolutely essential that new cotton fields should be developed as rapidly as possible, preferably in the British Empire. Work, as far as possible, has been carried on on the old lines and the results are considered to be gratifying, but the council feel "that the time has now come when the Government and the country must decide what is to be the future of cotton growing in the British Empire." The association has built up the foundations of "a marvelous industry" which has made many of Britain's colonies prosperous. "The benefit, so far, to Lancashire is almost infinitesimal, but if this industry can be developed on proper lines it will ultimately become of immense value to Britain's greatest export manufacturing trade."

SPANISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—There is, perhaps, a little significance in the terms and tones in which the arrival and subsequent proceedings of the American Army in France are described in some of the better Spanish newspapers, like La Epoca, by their own resident correspondents in Paris. The attitude is one of frank admiration and eulogy; and beneath an undisguised exultation at an ennobling spectacle there seems sometimes to be something like a sigh of regret that those should be matters in which Spain has little or no practical concern. Says such a correspondent: "The North Americans! Why not say it? They are strong men whose countenances overflow with the satisfaction of life and the certainty of power, revealing in their every gesture and their every word full confidence in the future." When the first American troops, just arrived in Paris, paraded before the Palais d'Orsay, an orator declared: "These troops are the vanguard of the first million of American soldiers who will not be long before they march through the Elysian fields, commanded by General Pershing, who will be one of the heroes of the great victory of the Allies!"

The remark is quoted by the correspondent who says that "Teddy" as he is known, will be put in the trenches by the side of the French "poilu," the English "Tommy" and the Portuguese "serrano." Then the correspondent writes to Madrid, "However much is said of the enthusiasm with which Paris has received the North American troops, the result must be pale in comparison with the reality. Thousands of persons cheered in the streets the soldiers of the United States, and the bands played "La Bandera estrellada," (which, as may be guessed, is the Spanish for "The Star Spangled Banner") the Marseillaise and the hymn "Sambre et Meuse." In the Place de la Bastille there were more than 20,000 persons who cheered and shouted "Vivent the American poilus!" On every side one saw the American, French and English flags intertwined, and the American soldiers adorned their rifles with the flowers that the women threw to them."

In passing it may be said that Spain has lately shown herself peculiarly susceptible to the increasing freedom of French criticism of her politics and policy. At the same time, it appreciates (as is shown by the leading journals of Madrid) the moderate comment upon the affair of U-C 52, the sympathy with Senor Dato in his difficulties and the good belief that he will triumph over them. The utmost prominence is given to the fact that upon M. Jean Herbette taking over the writing of the famous unsigned daily leading article in Le Temps under the general heading of "Bulletin du Jour," in place of M. André Tardieu who has gone to America on an important mission, he dealt at the very outset intelligently and sympathetically with the state of things in Spain, with which he is thoroughly familiar.

PROPOSED BOUNTY FOR USING NEW LAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A special committee of the Senate has been considering the question of increasing agricultural production by the offer of a bounty on the cultivation of all wild lands and the use of Asiatic labor under Government supervision to overcome labor shortage. The report was tabled and considered.

They recommended, (1) That the Government of Canada, without delay, should endeavor to encourage the breaking of a large acreage of wild lands in order that such new soil may be ready for cultivation next year and our productive capacity thereby increased:

(2) That if necessary, to encourage farmers to bring additional acreage under cultivation, a bounty be paid for every acre of wild land put under cultivation and cropped during the next ensuing two years;

(3) That consideration be given by the Government to the advisability of requesting the cooperation of the several provinces, so that any amount paid out in bounties would be shared by the Dominion Government and the provincial governments respectively.

On the question of the importation of Asiatic labor, the committee reported as follows:

"That as a war measure only, and for a period to be limited to the duration of war, Asiatic labor be imported under Government control and supervision; that is to say that during the period from seeding to harvesting, farmers shall be furnished by a central authority at a fixed charge, with such imported labor as they may require." The report states that "imported labor would be restricted to such localities and be availed of only at such times as would not interfere with the employment of white labor, wherever and whenever such was available."

The report of the committee is under debate.

DALLAS TO TEACH CITY PLANNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Instruction in city planning will be given in the Dallas public schools next year, in connection with supplemental reading work. Lectures by well-known architects and city planners will be delivered.

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INJUSTICE NOT EXODUS MOTIVE

Southern Sociological Congress Told There Is No Cause for Alarm Over Negroes Leaving for Northern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Before delegates to the Southern Sociological Congress, recently brought to a close at Asheville, N. C., Wilbert T. Stephenson of Winston-Salem, N. C., declared that injustice and lack of fair play have not nearly so much to do with the Negro exodus as the frequency with which they are assigned as causes would indicate.

Mr. Stephenson continued: "This is not saying that there are not still many discriminations against the Negro in the South, particularly in the matter of railroad accommodations; it is only saying that these discriminations are not what is making the Negro leave the South. Many of those who assign them as reasons are really answering for themselves rather than those who are leaving. That is, they are telling of the conditions that tempt them to leave the South rather than the conditions that actually make other Negroes leave. Moreover, in their laudable desire to secure for the Negro complete justice, they almost unconsciously magnify conditions which, they hope, may arouse the white South to do better by the Negro in order to keep him in the South. My dealing, both officially and private, with Negroes leaving Winston-Salem has not revealed an instance of one leaving because he thought he had been treated unjustly or denied a square deal. But the South cannot afford to take pride in the fact that it gives the Negro as nearly a square deal as any other section.

"Be the extent of the migration of negroes what it may, I see no cause of alarm. If they should continue to leave the South at the rate of 100,000 a year and not return, the South as a result, after a few years of readjustment, would profit by the necessary change in its system of farming and in the personnel of its labor. The dispersement of Negroes in greatest number throughout all parts of the country would inevitably make all sections more sympathetic toward one another and arouse them to vie with one another in reducing race relations to the proper and permanent basis.

"The real significance of the movement, from the standpoint of the sociologist, is that it will cause the business men of the South—farmers and other employers of Negro labor—to take more interest in race relation and cooperate more heartily with students and welfare workers in securing for the Negro a man's chance in the South, regardless of what other sections may do for him. If the Negro migration northward brings about a closer alliance between those who seek primarily justice for the Negro and those who seek primarily profit from his labor, it will be worth more than it costs."

OFFER OF ROAD BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—One thousand Negro laborers and the superintendents of their crews, together with five stone crushers, five road rollers and three steam shovel outfits have been offered the Government of the United States for use in rebuilding roads in France or elsewhere, by R. B. Oliver, railroad contractor of Maryville, Tenn. The tender of this outfit was made to the Government through Congressman Austin.

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SHIP BOARD ASKS ANOTHER BILLION

Needed Appropriation Will Run Board to End of Fiscal Year —Requests to Build Ships for Foreign Flags Turned Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has received estimates from the Shipping Board totaling $1,123,000,000 as needed funds for completing the Government's 1917 shipbuilding program. As soon as the President signifies his approval Congress will be asked to appropriate the sum.

The new appropriation asked will run the board to the end of the fiscal year, and will make a total slightly less than $2,000,000,000 for the building and purchase of a merchant fleet of 1272 ships to aggregate 7,963,000 tons. This, it was officially announced today, is the United States Shipping Board's program to beat the submarine. Three-quarters of a billion was given the board some months ago.

Of the more than a billion now asked $719,000,000 will be spent for the construction of ships, about $250,000,000 of which will go for building fabricated steel vessels. The commandeering of vessels building in yards will cost $265,000,000 in addition to the quarter of a billion dollars already appropriated.

Some 120 ships will be removed from the lakes to the Atlantic before the winter sets in. Of these more than 70 will have to be cut in half to be put through the Welland Canal. All the ships total more than 350,000 tonnage. The shipping board's plan is to retain these ships, replacing them on the lakes next spring with vessels to be built in lake ports during the winter.

The shipping board, it has been learned has turned down requests of certain financiers to build in American yards a large number of vessels for foreign flags. Under the shipping law no ship construction contracts can be entered into without the permission of the board. Several proposals have been disapproved of recently.

The shipping board will make an early move toward reducing ocean freight rates. A rate basis is being figured out in relation to the actual value of tonnage.

Determined to establish the new merchant marine of the United States upon a sound financial basis, the shipping board announced yesterday that all freight charges in excess of 5 per cent of the market rate on all freight except war materials will be held by the shipping board as a sinking fund for the merchant marine.

MAYOR OFFERED PLENTY OF COAL

(Continued from page one)

coal and would refuse to pay any exorbitant demands.

Mr. Hamlin replied that in the opinion of the dealers the question of supply was more important than that of price. He could see no promise of increase in the amount of coal brought by water to Boston in the next six months. He admitted it would be treasonable to raise prices and said he would be willing to supply the city at $9 per ton, provided he could get the coal.

He said the railroads were practically blocked and that to supply the city would be a matter of accommodation rather than competition. Mayor Curley reiterated his statement that he intended to advertise immediately for bids and said he did not believe the coal situation was as serious as some of the dealers implied.

Coal Situation Improved

Business Men Note Better Conditions in New England

Improvement in the coal situation in New England is noted by business men and trade experts through the fixing of the price at the mines by President Wilson the release by the navy department of five seagoing tugs for water freights, and the statement by several prominent dealers that prices to consumers are not likely to go higher and may possibly be slightly below the present prevailing rates in the course of the next few months.

It is stated, however, that there is still a shortage of cars for transportation to interior points, and that the tugs obtained from the navy department are only sufficient to move about half the usual amount of bituminous coal, or 750,000 tons, to the tidewater points in New England.

The New England Coal Committee of which James J. Storrow of Boston is chairman, having been successful in obtaining the release of the five tugs commandeered a short time ago by the Navy Department are fairly confident, however, of securing a few more steam vessels to make up the deficit in towing facilities. In fact the committee is somewhat encouraged over the bituminous outlook for New England especially with the fixing of the mine rate of $2 a ton by the President. Before leaving for Washington last night, Chairman Storrow said:

"The Government price of $2 a ton for soft coal at the mines is very important to New England, but it does not by any means solve all our troubles. The first effect of the uniform flat price is to cause the mine owners to sell their coal at the nearest possible point to their mine so that they may get the car back to fill again.

"There is a serious shortage of coal cars, and the mine owner is anxious to keep his mine running to full capacity, so he gets the car back as soon as he can. The tendency of this flat price, therefore, would be to cut down the volume of soft coal coming into New England, unless the Government immediately assumes control and issues orders that a certain fixed proportion of the bituminous coal mined shall be moved to New England.

"The New England coal committee has already urged this new danger upon the President and upon Judge Lovett, upon whom the President has recently conferred the power to control car movements, and therefore the movement of coal. We are also today bringing this to the attention of Dr. H. A. Garfield, who, according to the advices in the papers, is to be the coal dictator, and who, with Judge Lovett, will probably determine how much coal we are to get.

"We understand that the new price of $2 does not apply to existing contracts. Those contracts are all at higher prices and cover a very large proportion of the coal that has been mined between now and April 1, and the mine operators will undoubtedly fill those contracts fully before selling any substantial amount of coal at $2. Many of our smaller New England manufacturers and municipalities do not make contracts for coal, but depend on going into the market in the summer and filling their bins on spot coal. It is apparently going to be very difficult to keep this needed supply of spot coal moving freely to New England."

While reluctant to be quoted directly, a number of dealers in anthracite in Boston, upon learning of the President's action yesterday regarding hard coal, agreed that prices were not likely to go any higher, and one or two dealers seemed to feel that there was a chance for some slight reductions.

Stone coal is being sold in Boston by dealers having yards at tidewater at $9.50 a ton. The price increases slightly for interior points but the same grade of coal is selling in Worcester at $9.75 compared with $10 a ton which prevailed five months ago.

A prominent Boston dealer, who refused to allow his name to be used, gave a statement last night of the costs entering into the transportation of coal from the mine to the consumer's bin. The President's decree allows $4.70 a ton of 2240 pounds of stove coal at the mines. Freight to tidewater costs on the average, it is claimed, $1.45 a ton. The jobber is allowed 20 cents a ton, and 5 cents per ton must be allowed for screening at tidewater.

Water freight rates are about anything the carrier wants to charge, the average being in excess of $1.50 a ton. It is therefore estimated that the cost of a ton of 2000 pounds, at tidewater in New England, is fully $7.90. The further claim is that dealers cannot do business on less than $1.60 in getting coal from New England tidewater to the bin, and this gives a total of $9.50, the price now asked.

George E. Copeland of the Claflin-Sumner Coal Company of Worcester said last night:

"This action of the President is the best thing that could possibly have happened toward protecting the consumer. If it had not occurred, there is no limit to what the consumer would have had to pay before the spring."

Anthracite Prices Fixed

President Makes Rates for Producers Jobbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has fixed anthracite coal prices for producers and jobbers, set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers and named Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, as fuel administrator. The final action in bringing about Government control of the coal industry will be the making of regulations for distribution and the fixing of anthracite and bituminous retail prices.

The anthracite prices fixed, effective Sept. 1, are virtually the same as those now charged at the mines under a voluntary arrangement made by producers with the Trade Commission. The prices that may be charged by jobbers, however, will reduce present costs sharply. Bituminous jobbers' profits, too, will be cut by the new price scale set for wholesale transactions.

The anthracite scale for railroad-owned mines, which include virtually all the big producers, follows:

White Ash—Broken, $4.55; egg, $4.45; stove, $4.70; chestnut, $4.80; pea, $4. Red Ash—Broken, $4.75; egg, $4.65; stove, $4.90; chestnut, $4.90; pea, $4.10. Lykens Valley—Broken, $5; egg, $4.90; stove, $5.30; chestnut, $5.30; pea, $4.35.

Producers who incur the expense of rescreening anthracite at Atlantic or lake ports for reshipment by water are permitted to add not more than 5 cents per ton to the price. Other producers may charge an advance of 75 cents a ton of 2240 pounds over the figures set for the railroad-owned mines.

Anthracite jobbers delivering coal at Buffalo and points east of that city will be allowed a maximum profit of 20 cents a ton of 2240 pounds, and those delivering it west of Buffalo may charge an excess of 30 cents. The combined gross profits of any number of jobbers handling a shipment must not exceed the limit of profit set for a single jobber, except that a screening charge of 5 cents may be made on water shipments at Atlantic or Lake ports.

Bituminous profits for jobbers are fixed at 15 cents a ton of 2000 pounds and the same restrictions that govern dealings by a number of anthracite jobbers apply to bituminous transactions.

The President's order forbids railroad-owned mines from selling to other mines and prohibits dealers from selling coal produced by railroad-owned mines on a basis of prices fixed for other mines.

The bituminous jobbers' prices become effective immediately, as did bituminous mine prices.

The coal administration will be organized as soon as Dr. Garfield has completed his work of recommending to the Food Administration a Government price for the 1917 wheat crop. Dr. Garfield's price-fixing committee will be ready to announce a price within a few days.

Dr. Garfield announced that he would institute a licensing system for all coal dealings from the mine to the retailer and that, if prices were fixed for retailers, the licensing would be extended to cover retail dealings.

Under the law giving the President control of fuels the Government can take over and operate any mines failing to observe regulations prescribed.

The last resort under the law is Government requisitioning of the output of all mines and the sale of it to the public.

Fixing of retail prices presents a tangled problem. Handling costs are not the same in any two cities, and a flat gross margin that will assure equitable profits will be hard to fix. On the other hand, a percentage of profit plan would present even more difficulties because of trouble in keeping track of bookkeeping methods.

The biggest problem ahead of the coal administration, as seen by officials who have studied the situation, is the labor situation. The general reduction of prices in the bituminous fields probably means that labor will be disappointed in many requests for wage increases based on the high prices producers have been receiving for their output.

If there are strikes and production is reduced the Government can take over and operate the mines, but it has no power to compel labor to work. Officials of the Government and labor representatives are conducting negotiations over this problem. Some operators have declared it will be impossible for them to grant wage increases under the new scale of prices and throughout the Middle West and in other parts of the country general coal mine strikes are pending.

Mines Shut Down

Oklahoma Coal Operators Protest Federal Price Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Practically all the coal mines in the McAlester-Haileyville district are closed as a result of Government action in fixing a price for Oklahoma coal at figures lower, the operators contend, than the cost of production.

Coal operators and wholesale dealers from all over the State met at McAlester on Thursday to discuss the situation. Whether there will be a permanent shut down depends on further action of the operators.

The operators are preparing to file protests directly with the President, setting forth the contentions of the Oklahoma mine owners. They also contemplate sending a delegation to Washington. They claim that they cannot continue to produce coal at the prices fixed, which are $3.05 for mine run, $3.30 for prepared size and $2.80 for screenings. The price heretofore in force were $3.75 mine run, $5.25 prepared size and $2.50 for screenings. The price of screenings, of course, is not included in the protest.

Operators contend that the actual cost of producing mine coal in Oklahoma ranges from $3.85 to $4.50 a ton.

PHONE CURTAILMENT HEARING AUG. 29

Massachusetts Public Service Commission today designated Aug. 29, 10:30 a. m., as the date and time for a public hearing at its rooms, 1 Beacon Street, on complaints filed against the telephone company for refusing to install service except in cases of "great emergency." The following letter has been sent to the company by the commission:

Mr. Philip L. Spaulding,
President, New England Telephone & Telegraph Company,
50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

The commission has learned, from what purported to be official statements issued to the press, that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company feels obliged "to avoid new construction not directly associated with the war," and to conserve its existing resources in every way possible, and that "this makes it necessary to postpone accepting applications for exchange service and facilities of all kinds, except where it is required in the general interests of the public."

In order that both the commission and the public may be more fully informed in regard to the meaning of this announcement and the reasons therefor, it has seemed desirable that the matter be considered at a public hearing. Such a hearing will be held at the offices of the commission at No. 1 Beacon Street, Boston, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1917, at 10.30 a. m., and you are requested to be present together with any other representatives of the company whose presence may be desirable in order that the facts in regard to the situation may be adequately developed.

Yours very truly
FRED J. M'LEOD,
Chairman.

WORK AMONG SOLDIERS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Two committees have been appointed by the Maryland State branch of the Jewish board of welfare work in the United States Army and Navy, says the News, to take care of the amusements in city and camp of the Jewish soldiers who will go to Camp Meade from other parts of the country.

MANY MACKEREL, BUT PRICES HIGH

Large Receipts of Popular Food Fish at Boston and Gloucester Fail to Make Appreciable Reduction in Cost

Large receipts of mackerel at Boston and Gloucester are reported daily, but the consumer apparently is receiving no advantage with "tinkers" selling for 15 cents a pound in Greater Boston, and the larger mackerel at 25 cents. In Gloucester the price has been as low as 4 and 5 cents a pound, but in Boston, the dealers operating under the business methods prevailing at the Boston Fish Pier, sell their supply at 8 to 12 cents a pound, wholesale. Retailers say that the allied wholesalers doing business at the State fish pier put large portions of the catches regularly in the freezers. Unless abnormally large amounts of mackerel are landed, the storehouses take care of any surplus. In this way uniformly high prices are maintained.

Despite the heavy receipts at the first of the week, the wholesale price has advanced steadily until today the quotations are more than 9 cents a pound. An advertising campaign aimed to dispose of the enormous supply of mackerel reported at Gloucester and at the Boston Fish Pier, was planned by Greater Boston retailers this week, but on Tuesday morning, despite almost record receipts, the wholesale price advanced from 7 to 8 cents. Householders can remember the time before the fish trade was "modernized" when mackerel sold for 5 cents apiece, not by weight, and were handed direct from the fisherman to the consumer at old T Wharf.

In commenting on the food situation in New York, George W. Perkins, chairman of the food supply committee, in an address at Glen Cove, N. Y., said, yesterday. "Five million mackerel, the largest catch in its history, were brought into Gloucester, Mass., and sold for four cents a pound and less. I priced these fish at Greater New York markets and the lowest was 26 cents a pound." He remarked that distribution conditions that permit such an exorbitant profit might well bear examination.

Housekeepers who are told by fish dealers that prices are high "on account of the large demand" are becoming aware of the new Hoover control policy, and reply that the United States Government, in setting a price for coal and controlling the wheat supply, has done away with the traditional supply and demand theory of price regulation and has submitted a fairer method of fixing prices through determining the cost of production and deciding on an equitable though modest profit.

Very few large mackerel have been landed this summer, most of this variety offered by dealers being from cold storage; although some few large fish are brought in with the "tinkers." The lowest price reached this year has been about 7 cents a pound for the "tinkers" and today the wholesale price is nine cents a pound, instead of the 12 cents charged yesterday. Dealers claim that the heavy demand yesterday forced the price up and that today, the lessening demand with a total arrival of about 124,000 pounds of fresh mackerel has brought the quotations lower.

Enormous amounts of frozen fish are stored in the freezers, both in Boston and along Cape Cod, waiting for shipment abroad. Some retail dealers claim that wholesale concerns are shipping this stock in accordance with the trend of the market. In addition, large amounts of the fish caught daily are salted away for the oversea trade, with a view towards keeping the local price at a high level.

Some weeks ago, however, a large amount in storage forced a correspondingly large amount on the retail market with resulting low prices. At that time thousands of pounds were brought in and with no room for them in storage the retailers got abundant supplies. On the same day down town and suburban fish stores quoted prices ranging from 10 to 15 cents a pound, although the dealers cut the price to 8 cents before they could get rid of their stock.

Contrary to the opinion of some fish dealers, Boston fish experts believe that the enormous quantity of fish stored on foreign orders will keep prices high during the winter, as it will not allow as much room as usual for the storage of frozen fish usually deposited for local consumption. Gardner Poole, head of the Commonwealth Ice & Cold Storage Company, controlling the freezer on the fish pier, said that only "such fish as are not needed for local use are put in storage for export."

This export trade is the first of any size New England has attempted, and the freezers, as fast as unloaded, are replenished with shipments for overseas. The fish, in this case, are beheaded and frozen, to economize on space and sent only in refrigerated vessels.

LARGER INCOME TAX INDICATED

(Continued from page one)

millions of dollars, not taking into consideration the normal profit which would not be touched by the proposed tax. Senators Johnson of California, Borah, Vardamann, Trammel, Gronna, and a number of others will advocate a heavy tax on war profits. So determined is the opposition to the committee plan on this score that the adoption of a materially increased schedule of taxation on excess war profits is deemed certain.

By a vote of 58 to 21 the Senate, late on Thursday, rejected the La Follette amendment to the War Tax Bill. The La Follette amendment aimed to raise many millions of dollars by placing a higher schedule of tax on incomes. The Wisconsin Senator made a strenuous effort to have his substitute written into the bill, and his course was defended on the floor of the Senate by a number of senators, including Senators Borah, Vardaman, Trammel and others. Senator La Follette previously announced that in the event of the failure of his first income tax substitute provision he would offer a second, and even a third amendment, each of which would, if accepted, derive a greater amount of income than was proposed by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senators Trammel, Vardaman and Borah each, earlier in the day, made speeches in which they declared themselves in favor of the La Follette amendment, calling attention to the need of money with which to finance the war and the necessity of deriving this money from sources which would not be affected by the taxation. Senator Trammel asserted that it was fair to conscript the wealth of the nation if it was just to conscript the young men to fight in Europe.

Later in the day Senator Simmons attacked the La Follette amendment, and declared that its adoption would place a heavier burden upon the man of moderate means than the tax provided for in the recommendation of the majority of the Finance Committee. Just before the vote on the La Follette amendment, Senator Stone of Missouri condemned the action of the minority committee and announced that the bill as submitted by the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Simmons, was just and equitable, and had been reported into the Senate only after the fullest and most mature deliberation.

Further encouragement was given to the group of senators who were engineering deeper inroads into the large incomes and war profits, through amendments to the War Tax Bill, by intimations brought to the Capitol that the White House was inclined to view with equanimity the increased rates. The impression has been given out that the President is not at all averse to the policy which has received such strenuous advocacy in the Senate this week, of taking larger amounts out of great incomes and profits of certain lines of business fostered by the war. It is certain that an attempt will be renewed to have an increased schedule of rates adopted by the Senate.

With this prospect in view, and the excess profits and postal rates sections yet to be considered, the date of a final vote on the perfected measure is problematical. Senate leaders, however, have not yet given up hopes of perfecting and passing the measure by the middle of next week. If the income tax rate is not increased by the efforts of Senator La Follette and a number of his followers in the present campaign for a higher schedule, the rates as agreed upon by the Finance Committee will still have been increased to an amount well over $50,000,000 by the action of the Senate on Tuesday of voting down the committee amendments and reasserting the so-called Lenroot amendments which the committee had stricken from the bill.

STATE COMMITTEE PLANS TO ASSIST SMALL SHIPPERS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The problem of supplying shipping facilities for farmers who have less than carload lots of potatoes or vegetables to sell, is in a fair way to be solved, according to Col. R. A. Wilkinson, who, with Hugh J. Hughes, another member of the State Food Committee, appeared before the Public Safety Commission recently, says the Dispatch.

Men will be sent out to confer with small shippers of food products and to aid them in combining their shipments.

Freight cars should be filled to capacity under the ruling of the Railway War Board. To load a car with several kinds of vegetables means that they will be sold in small lots and cannot be disposed of to advantage.

"We are not interfering in places where there are warehouses and buyers who are prepared to handle these food crops to advantage," Colonel Wilkinson said. "We are out to help the farmers who in the past have not been shipping this class of products and have not the facilities. There are hundreds of localities in this State where the farmers are in this position and if the food is to be conserved arrangements to take care of it must be made now."

The safety commission was asked to use its influence to have a Government buyer of vegetables and other farm products stationed in St. Paul or at least within Minnesota. Provision already has been made for Government grain buyers, and it is said that with 1,000,000 or more men in the training camps, conservation of other food products will be just as important.

WISCONSIN NEGROES PLEDGE LOYALTY

MADISON, Wis.—Unqualified allegiance to the United States was pledged by denominated Americans of African descent at their convention at Fond du Lac, attended by a number of Madison colored people, says the State Journal. The resolution read in part:

"We regard qualification for public service, military or civil, based upon race identity or religious belief as unjust, un-American, contrary to the spirit of our institutions and subversive of the fundamental principles of democracy."

An appeal was made to the nation for a "true spirit of democracy."

DELEGATES IN ARMY PRAISED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Passes Resolution on Members About to Leave for the Plattsburg Camp

At today's session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Parkman of Boston, was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Messrs. Ellis of Springfield, Howard of Reading, McCaffery of Boston, Marshall of Worcester and Murphy of Chelsea, members of the convention, are about to leave for the reserve officers' camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., be it

"Resolved, That the members of the convention extend their colleagues their best wishes for success with hopes for an early return to their homes, after having done their share in making democracy triumphant."

Mr. Brown of Brockton moved that these five members be permitted to place their votes on the initiative and referendum proposition in sealed envelopes, the votes to be counted when the roll-call on the proposition is taken.

The propriety of this motion, under the rules, was doubted by Mr. Anderson of Brookline, who added that a proposal to allow delegates to arrange for a "pair" at times of absence from the convention was now under consideration. He asked Mr. Brown to withdraw his motion, which was done.

The committee on rules and procedure reported adversely on the order of Mr. Finn of Chelsea for evening sessions of the convention, and the order went into the calendar for the next session.

The convention then went into committee of the whole and debate was resumed on the initiative and referendum, Mr. Horgan resuming his speech of yesterday, which was cut off by adjournment. He quoted from Jefferson, Madison and other great authorities to prove that the Legislature was a subordinate body and ought to be under the instruction of the people.

Then he turned his attention to the Massachusetts Legislature, answering the eulogies of Mr. Churchill of Amherst and Mr. Underhill of Somerville. He declared that speakers had been appointed by vested interests, not elected by the members of the House; that presidents of the Senate had been appointed by vested interests, not elected by the members of the Senate. Members of this convention, if they would tell the truth, would say that such things existed.

These interests have repeatedly been shown by presiding officers their proposed lists of committees on mercantile affairs, banks and banking, public lighting, railroads, taxation and street railways.

Mr. Kelley of Rockland asked Mr. Horgan to name any speaker or president or vested interest who had been engaged in any such transactions. Mr. Horgan replied that if the member did not know the truth of what he said he did not think that it was for him to publish the names of these men.

He went on to say that much of the work of the Legislature was controlled by corporate interests. He mentioned the defeat of the 50-hour bill for women and children by the Senate; the defeat of the telephone investigation, the defeat of coal and coke legislation, the passage of the Hampden railroad legislation, the defeat of fire regulations for schoolhouses.

A severe criticism of the legislative record of Delegate Underhill of Somerville was interrupted by a brief defense and eulogy of the Somerville member by Mr. Walker of Brookline, who was speaker during much of Mr. Underhill's period of service.

Under the initiative and referendum, continued Mr. Horgan, the people would express themselves much more than under present conditions. The State is set on this proposition. If the convention regards popular will, it will submit this amendment to the people. There is as much deliberation under the proposed system as under the present.

Mr. Youngman of Boston had just taken the floor when, on his motion, it being nearly 1 p. m., the convention adjourned to 10:30 a. m. Tuesday.

Following repeated attacks on the initiative and referendum plan in the convention yesterday, interest in the subject waned so that adjournment to today was necessitated at 3:45 p. m. for lack of a quorum. Less than 100—a quorum—of the 318 delegates were present at this hour.

Much of the afternoon session was occupied by a defense of representative government, through the Legislature, and opposition to legislation through masses of the voters by Charles L. Underhill of Somerville. He was interrupted on several occasions by friends of the initiative and referendum who challenged certain of his statements.

Declaring that the initiative and referendum advocates wish to exchange representative government for government by popular clamor, he cited instances in United States history where public opinion had changed suddenly over some superficial incident, whereas due deliberation would have brought righteous judgment. As illustrative of the response of the Legislature to the public will, Mr. Underhill stated that Massachusetts was first among the states to have free textbooks, public parks, regulation of public service corporations, protection of women and children in factories, food regulation and the probation system. Massachusetts was among the first, he said, to have a Workmen's Compensation Law, a Bar and Bottle Law, savings bank insurance, mothers' pensions, minimum wage laws and many other social welfare measures.

Mr. Underhill held up a blanket sheet—a short ballot in Oregon under the initiative and referendum. It was composed of a ticket and 37 questions, and was accompanied by a pamphlet of 261 pages.

Mr. Brown of Brockton asked if that were more ridiculous than the building of the Hampden Railroad, under authority of the Legislature.

Mr. Horgan of Boston had begun an extended speech in behalf of the initiative and referendum when adjournment was taken because of lack of a quorum.

Labor Support Is Urged

A communication from President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor urging organized labor in Massachusetts to be unsparing in its efforts to secure passage of the initiative and referendum in the Constitutional Convention has been received at headquarters of the state branch of the national organization.

"I am informed," says President Gompers in part, "that the forces of reaction in the convention are seeking to deprive the citizens of Massachusetts of the right of the constitutional initiative and limit them to ordinary statutes. If they succeed the progressive forces will have lost half their battle and a bad precedent will be set for the rest of the country. Aside from the right of the vote itself, no process of government can compare with the right of the people to have power in their own hands to mold their fundamental law.

"The men of organized labor demand the constitutional initiative as citizens. There are certain laws which we demand for the protection of labor, but we have always stood ready to submit our demands to the whole people, confident that in the long run the spirit of justice and fairness, which characterizes the American people, would support our cause."

GRASS HOUSES NOW FEWER IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The primitive grass house which has been associated with the peple of the Hawaiian Islands is becoming almost a curiosity to island people and the lack of them a source of regret to tourists. Only here and there on the private estate of wealthy people are to be found old time grass houses, which are preserved as examples of the days of the now defunct monarchy. The grass house used by Kamehameha V and located almost "On the Beach of Waikiki," is one of the few examples at that famed beach resort. The art of making grass houses is known to but few of the modern Hawaiians and has become a lost art along with the making of old fiber cloth, Hawaiian hats and fish net.

ARMY NURSES ELECT OFFICERS

Following the reelection of Mrs. Alice C. Risley as president, the National Association of Army Nurses met at the Hotel Westminster today for the election of other officers and will continue in session through tomorrow. Officers elected are: Senior vice-president, Mrs. Belle Alter of Port Royal, Pa.; junior vice-president, Mrs. Mary Smith of Massachusetts; treasurer, Mrs. Salome M. Stewart of Gettysburg, Pa.; chaplain, Mrs. Robecca L. Price of Lancaster, Pa.; conductor, Mrs. Priscilla Irving of Newberg, N. Y.; guard, Mrs. Lucretia Davis of Washington, D. C.

SPEAKERS ON FOOD SUBJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aug. 28, 29 and 30 have been designated by the Food Administration as education days and on them public speakers throughout the country will dessemanate information on food conservation.

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

JAPAN YIELDS THE INITIATIVE

If Other Than Routine Matters Are Discussed With Mission, United States Must Take the Lead, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first full day of the Japanese Mission's presence here was given to official calls and the exchange of the amenities coincidental to such occasions. It is plainly evident that Viscount Ishii and his associates have made a most favorable impression, and they themselves express their gratification at the cordiality of their reception.

When one inquires as to the subjects that are to be discussed when finally everybody who is supposed to provide a dinner has done so in his proper rotation, the answer comes, with most delightful frankness and politeness, that only those questions natural to allies in a tremendous struggle will be considered.

These questions include ships, trade, arms, ammunition, and all the other subjects many of the other missions have talked about, except loans. Japan does not wish to borrow any money, and Secretary McAdoo is far less important to this mission than he was to some of the others. Then, if one asks about other subjects like China, Manchuria, Mongolia, etc., the answer comes with equal frankness and politeness that any subject apart from matters properly between one ally and another must rest with the host—the United States being the host. So it is made plain to all that whatever is discussed by the mission sometime in the future after the visiting is over will be determined by this Government.

That good will come from the exchange of views on many subjects is considered beyond question. The one great thing desired by this Government is the removal of the cloud of suspicion certain interests have cast over the relations of the two governments. Viscount Ishii, too, expresses the hope that understanding may be reached that will have this effect. It has been said by one official in authority, that never has there been a time in the history of the world when the necessity was more urgent than now for cordial understandings to exist between governments that in world opinion are expected to endure. The United States and Japan are both to endure, this official has said, and an understanding devoid of suspicion is most vital and desirable.

Credentials Presented

Formal Reception of Japanese Mission by President Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese envoys were formally received at the national capital yesterday. Viscount Ishii, special ambassador and head of Japan's Mission to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson, and with them an autograph letter from his Emperor, congratulating the President and the people of the United States upon their decision to enter the war against Germany.

The ambassador recalled seeing American and Japanese colors waving together at the relief of Peking in 1900, and told the President it was a source of pride to every Japanese that the United States now was fighting with Japan for a safe and enduring peace based on "respect for the smallest and weakest of states; on contempt for the arrogance of materialistic force; on reverence for the pledged word."

Last night Viscount Ishii and the members of his mission were the guests of the President at a state dinner in the White House, closing a day of the formal calls of courtesy preceding the important conferences at which the business of the visitors will be discussed.

In presenting his credentials to the President, Viscount Ishii said:

"Mr. President: On this occasion I have the good fortune to be the bearer of a special message of welcome and deep appreciation from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, to the President and sovereign people of the United States of America, on their momentous decision to cooperate in the great war now raging.

"His Majesty, interpreting the unanimous sentiment of Japan, congratulates your great country on this determination. It has been arrived at, not lightly and in a moment of passion, but after the exercise of a noble patience and in a spirit of unselfish chivalry which have excited the admiration of the whole world. That America is now fighting on the side of Japan is a source of pride to His Majesty and to every Japanese.

"It is not the first time, I may be allowed to remind you, Mr. President, that this has happened. In 1900 I had the privilege of seeing with my own eyes the American and Japanese colors waving together, when the allied troops, in the face of terrible difficulties, triumphantly relieved the besieged legations at Peking.

"I well remember the skill and courage with which the American civilians and soldiers cooperated in the defense. The resourceful bravery which those few Americans showed then, American legions will show now.

"The auspicious cooperation of the United States of America and Japanese in the tremendous task of restoring the reign of mutual confidence and good will among the nations of the earth, cannot but draw us closer together.

"Our common efforts are directed to seeking an enduring peace, based on respect for the independence of the smallest and weakest states; on contempt of the arrogance of materialist force; on reverence for the pledged word. In the service of the common ideals, our two countries must surely realize a far nearer friendship than before.

"This is no ordinary war. It is an issue between common morality and an inhuman system of calculated aggression which would render all friendly intercourse impossible. The welcome fact that the United States stands, side by side, with the allied powers is a guarantee of early victory, and so his Imperial Majesty hails it with deep gratification."

The President said in reply:

"Mr. Ambassador, it is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I receive from your hand the letters whereby you are accredited as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan on special mission to the United States. It is a pleasure to accept through you from your Imperial Sovereign congratulations on the entrance of the United States into the great conflict which is now raging.

"The present struggle is especially characterized by the development of the spirit of cooperation throughout the greater part of the world for the maintenance of the rights of nations and the liberties of individuals.

"I assure Your Excellency that, standing as our countries now do, associated in this great struggle for the vindication of justice, there will be developed those closer ties of fellowship which must come from the mutual sacrifice of life and property. May the efforts now being exerted by an indignant humanity lead, at the proper time, to the complete establishment of justice and to a peace which will be both permanent and serene."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing

Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to United States, and Ambassador Sato

NEW WAREHOUSE FOR NAVY YARD

Construction of new buildings and additions to present structures at a cost of $1,500,000 are under way at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Several hundred civilian laborers and mechanics are engaged in this work, which is being rushed.

One of the largest of the undertakings is a six-story storage warehouse of "navy standard type" of reinforced concrete with a red brick veneer, to cost nearly $500,000. This U-shaped building which is centrally located just east of the power plant, is about 264 feet long and 180 feet wide. Today the carpenters are constructing the forms for the second floor and the contractor will start to pour the concrete in about 10 days. The building is to be finished Feb. 1.

NAVY YARD MEN AGAINST WALKOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The officials of Local 556, International Association of Machinists, composed of navy yard employees, at a closed meeting last night advised against a walkout and the 250 men attending refused to take any action looking toward a strike, a course which members of striking ship-yard workers had urged, in an attempt to call out the men of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Strike leaders refused to see anyone yesterday at their headquarters regarding reports that many strikers were returning to work and that the larger ship yards in this vicinity had now almost their normal forces.

"SAVE GASOLINE" CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A "save gasoline" campaign is being launched by national automobile organizations, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here. Cooperating are the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Automobile Association and motor and accessories manufacturers.

G. A. R. VISITORS AT NANTASKET

Veterans Close Business of National Encampment in Boston and Go to Shore Resort as Final Big Event of the Week

Nantasket Beach is the rendezvous of the delegates to the Grand Army Encampment today. The veterans, together with their families, friends, invited guests and members of affiliated organizations, to the number of 2000, went down the harbor shortly before noon, landing at the beach, where they are spending the remainder of the day. This is the final big event of the week and, with the new officers elected and installed on Thursday, the 1917 encampment of the veteran organization now goes down in the annals of the Grand Army of the Republic as one of the most successful and enjoyable its members ever attended.

No efforts were spared today to make the "boys" happy and comfortable. Two big harbor steamers, the Mary Chilton and the Rose Standish, were provided for the excursion. The route took the pleasure-seekers up stream to the navy yard, thence among the islands of the lower harbor to the oceanside recreation center. The program at the beach included a fish dinner at Paragon Park. There was plenty of music to give zest to the occasion, for each boatload carried its own band.

Appreciation of the hospitality accorded the veterans during their visit in Boston was echoed in a unanimous vote of thanks extended to Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, citizens of Boston, and the officers and members of the local posts of the G. A. R. and its allied organizations. This sentiment was expressed in the adoption of a resolution, presented by Col. J. A. Watrous of Wisconsin.

W. R. C. Closes Convention

With the installation of officers and the passage of resolutions regarding future work the national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps closed its business for the year last evening. It was voted to give $100 to Berea College in Kentucky and another $100 to the Mountain Industrial School in Tennessee. The sum of $50 was voted to the London Branch of the Civil War Veterans. A resolution was passed making army nurses of the Civil War a special care of the corps.

The following-named officers were installed: Mrs. Sarah Brown Daggett of Attleboro, national secretary; Mrs. Ida S. McBride of Indiana, councilor; Mrs. Florence L. P. Haydn of Meriden, Conn., inspector; Mrs. Mabel C. Wade of Cleveland, O., instituting and installing officer; Miss Mary E. Elliot of Somerville, press correspondent, and Mrs. Mary L. Carr of Longmont, Col., patriotic instructor.

Kearsarge Naval Veterans

Headquarters of the Kearsarge Naval Veterans Association on Washington Street were enlivened last night with a "dog watch" entertainment. The program was enjoyed by several hundred G. A. R. veterans and members of their families. Tent 36 Daughters of Veterans, was in charge of the gathering. There were orchestral selections, "Sailors Hornpipe," by 10 little girls; ballet by Miss Elizabeth Walker, Spanish dance by Miss Ruth Guthrie, as well as singing.

G. A. R. Men Entertained

At Cambridge City Hall Thursday afternoon about 400 G. A. R. veterans were guests at a reception and luncheon given by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and other city officials. In the evening there was a largely attended campfire and reception to the new commander-in-chief, held at the headquarters of Abraham Lincoln Post in Charlestown. The new commander-in-chief was given an ovation, as was the retiring commander-in-chief, W. J. Patterson. Both addressed the gathering.

Commander Charles H. Almeder of the post presided. Past Commander Moffit of Ohio spoke. Warner Dash, U. S. N., gave selections, Comrade Eaton of Post 11 gave readings, and there were cornet solos.

G. A. R. VETERAN FROM MICHIGAN CITY HELPS BOYS

Griffin Lewis, Bugler in Civil War, Is Now Chief Probation Officer of Bay City

Griffin Lewis of Bay City, Mich., who served as bugler in the Sixteenth United States Army Regulars during the Civil War, and who is attending the national G. A. R. Encampment in Boston, has been chief probation officer in the Eighteenth Judicial Court in his home city for the past eight years and also county agent. Ninety per cent of the boys who have come under his supervision have made good, and in all his experience, he says, he has never yet had a boy go back on his word.

"The first thing I do," said Mr. Lewis, "is to win their confidence. I talk to them in a friendly way, and ask them if they ever knew of an instance where wrong-doing ever accomplished anything for any boy.

"I try to show them it always pays to do right, and that it is a satisfaction to have the public respect and sympathy. Often a boy will be in tears by the time I finish, and after that it is easy to win him over.

"A large part of the trouble is due to lack of home training," said Mr. Lewis. "Parents don't do their duty, and one thing leads to another, until the boy, or it may quite as often be a girl, is well started upon the downward path. Then it is my work to reclaim them, and I think I've been pretty successful, judging from some of the letters I've received after the boys have gone out into the world."

Mr. Lewis places many of the children under his supervision in private homes, for adoption if possible, and in this way home environment does much for the average child. He visits them at regular intervals, and if the child and foster-parent are not mutually satisfied with conditions, he places the child in some other home in cases where the child is merely taken into the family and not adopted.

Often where parents have failed in making their boy or girl a success, appeals have been made to Mr. Lewis to try his efforts, and in every case the children have turned out most promising, he says. Court officials have complimented him upon his success, he continued, and throughout the county the children everywhere regard him as their friend.

"I guess I have found just the work for which I am fitted," said Mr. Lewis. "It's a satisfaction in knowing that I've been instrumental in saving boys and that those I started right years ago are still on top and have not forgotten me."

Mr. Lewis was stationed at Ft. Ontario at Oswego, N. Y., when he entered the service at the age of 20 years, and on his return from Boston he plans to visit the place which he has not seen for over half a century.

PRIZE AWARDS IN FIREMEN'S MUSTER

The Chelsea veteran firemen, using their tub Winnisimmet, won the playout of the N. E. Veteran Firemen's League on Boston Common yesterday afternoon with a final "shoot" of 234 feet 6 inches, or 4 feet 10¾ inches more than the Protector company of Brockton, who tallied second.

The Chelsea crew of 35 was under President Frank McDonald, Capt. Thomas McGeary, First Lieut. Edward Haggerty, and Second Lieut. L. J. Bernard. The Okommakamesit veterans of Marblehead were third. With more than 50 men on the pump, they sent a stream 229 feet 2½ inches.

The remaining scores were as follows: Stoughton, 226 feet 5¼ inches; Hancock of Brockton, 223 feet 9¼ inches; Red Jackets of Cambridge, 219 feet 1¼ inches; Union of Braintree, 218 feet 6 inches; Revere Vets, 218 feet 5 inches; White Eagles of Salem, 218 feet; Providence, R. I., Vets, 215 feet 5¼ inches; Cohasset Vets, 214 feet 10¾ inches; East Hingham Vets, 210 feet one-half inch; Pawtucket, R. I., Vets, 209 feet 3 inches; Amesbury Vets, 203 feet 5¼ inches; Everett Vets, 201 feet 11 inches; Somerville Vets, 197 feet 3½ inches; Wotchomoket Vets of East Providence, R. I. 197 feet 3½ inches; Portland, Me., Vets, 169 feet 11¾ inches; Charlestown Vets, 169 feet 5 inches; and Roxbury Vets, 128 feet 9¼ inches.

Prizes totalling $1000 were awarded the winning crews. Thirty companies took part in the contest.

SENTENCED FOR BOMB ATTEMPT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wolf Hirsch and George Merringer were sentenced to the penitentiary for the duration of the war by Judge Wadhams today after they had pleaded guilty to attempting to place a bomb in Wall Street. They said the bomb explosion was intended to influence stock prices so they could "clean up." They tried to place the infernal machine, loaded with picric acid, near J. P. Morgan's office.

NEW ENGLAND MEN TO LEAVE

Relatives and Acquaintances of Soldiers Advised to Visit Them at the Various Camps on Coming Sunday

New England troops will be welded into their new organization, the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army, by tomorrow night, according to a statement given out by its commander, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards. Following receipt of word from Washington yesterday that the units of the twenty-sixth division are to mobilize and entrain shortly for a training camp in some other section of the country, an official notice was issued at the Department of the Northeast advising that all relatives and acquaintances of the men now camping in New England should arrange to pay them a visit next Sunday "as it is not known how soon the twenty-sixth division will leave New England."

The one hundred and third regiment, U. S. A., composed of the sixth, second and eighth companies of Massachusetts National Guard, is being organized and trained at Westfield, Mass., it was announced at the headquarters of the Department of the Northeast today. Brig.-Gen. Edward M. Lewis has returned from Ohio and is to be detailed to Hattiesville, Miss., to take charge of an Indiana brigade of infantry. Col. Samuel M. Rutherford, has been ordered to the cantonment at Rightstown, N. J., being succeeded as department adjutant by Maj. W. A. Dukes. Maj.-Gen. Harry Hodges arrived at headquarters today to take charge of the camp at Ayer, Mass.

General Edwards last night telephoned invitations to Governors Milliken of Maine and Keyes of New Hampshire to review the troops from their states at the Westfield camp, near Springfield, Mass., Sunday.

Brig.-Gen. Peter E. Taub, commanding the fifty-first infantry brigade is in New Haven today to organize formally the new one hundred and second infantry regiment out of two old national guard units, the First and Second Connecticut infantry regiments. Col. E. S. Isbell, commanding officer of the old Second Connecticut, will be placed in command of the new one hundred and second. Governor Holcomb and his staff have been invited to attend the ceremony.

The same ceremony will be duplicated Sunday at Camp Bartlett, Hampton Plains, when the Second Maine and the First Vermont regiments combine to form the one hundred and third regiment. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole has already formed the one hundred and fourth regiment out of the old Second and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, under command of Col. William C. Hayes, and will organize the second regiment in his command, the fifty-second infantry brigade, under command of Col. F. H. Hume, the commander of the old Second Maine.

The three artillery regiments are already organized under command of Col. John H. Sherburne, one hundred and first field artillery; Lieut.-Col. Thorndike D. Howe, one hundred and second field artillery; Lieut.-Col. Richard K. Hale, one hundred and third field artillery. Captain Greene of Maine is in command of the trench mortar battery.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Shelton of the general staff corps, Major-General Edwards' chief of staff, returned to division headquarters yesterday from Washington, where he has been for the past few days attending to the matter of equipment for the division.

More Recruits Are Accepted

There were 37 men accepted yesterday at Boston Army recruiting headquarters, and 35 others were sent to the training camps at Fts. Slocum and Syracuse, New York.

At the present time only 11 enlistments a week are allotted to the Boston Naval Recruiting Station, Tremont Row, and yesterday two were received. The marine corps recruiting office has opened after suspending business for two weeks, and five applicants were accepted yesterday.

Vacancies for 28 musicians in the mounted band of the one hundred and third field artillery regiment in camp at East Boxford are announced, musicians desired being those who play the cornet, trombone, clarinet, drum, and saxophone.

Concord to Celebrate

Concord is planning a celebration Saturday in honor of company I, sixth regiment, and others serving in forces of the United States. The boys of company I, who are in camp at Ayer, will be met at the railroad station Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and will take part in a parade which will be dismissed at the playground.

In the evening, at the armory, after short exercises and an address by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, there will be an assembly, with music by the First Corps Cadet Band.

Reception at Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Next Saturday and Sunday this town will tender a reception to company A of the sixth regiment. On Sunday there will be a big parade participated in by the members of the company, the G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans, state guard and other military organizations.

Rhode Island Parades Planned

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for parades of the men drafted for the national army on the day of their departure for a training camp are under consideration by the Rhode Island Council of Defense and Governor Beekman. The State's 2211 men are to leave in contingents of approximately 800 men on Sept. 5, 15 and Oct. 3, although the last date has not been officially reported to this State. The parades will be held on these dates, and the new troops will assemble at the State Armory in this city from all parts of Rhode Island.

French Work Is Observed

All day yesterday the mechanism of the French company was under observation by the reserve officers' corps at Soldiers Field, the men being quick to grasp the fundamentals of the French platoon theory. A shower did not interfere with the manoeuvering, and the drills were continued uninterrupted until night.

Lieutenant Morize opened a series of lectures on the adaptation of armament to the present war, dealing in particular with the machine gun.

Today the men moved to the Fresh Pond trenches for the first time taking up actual work in the ditches, dealing with the sanitary phase of trench life first, and showing the best way of providing shelters and dugouts.

Harvard Men Admitted

Twelve graduates from the recent Harvard Camp were yesterday admitted to the Government's second training camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to study for a commission.

Merchant Fleet Demand Heavy

The unprecedented demand for competent men as deck officers and engineers in the merchant fleet was indicated here today, when the headquarters of Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, wired an urgent call to many free Government schools about the country to send all junior officers and licensed engineers possible to headquarters here immediately, to go into attractive positions.

The free sea service bureau at the custom house announced this morning that it has places waiting for all men graduating this week from the free Government schools all over the country. By next Tuesday, it predicts, every graduate, including those finishing courses tomorrow, will be placed.

Rates of pay for deck officers and engineers in the merchant fleet are high. Shipping men predict that wages will remain particularly attractive long after peace is restored.

The recruiting service expects to draw heavily between now and Monday on the free Government schools at Boston, Duluth, Chicago, Hoboken, Cleveland, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Buffalo. The opening of new free navigation schools and additional classes in marine engineering on the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes and Pacific coasts will permit the enrolling of many more students beginning next Monday. Certain experience is necessary for enrollment in these Government schools.

NEGRO TROOPS ARE TO LEAVE HOUSTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro regulars among whom were those engaged in last night's riots at Houston will be moved at once from that city, Secretary of War Baker announced today. After caling on the Secretary, Senator Sheppard of Texas said he would recommend to the War Department that no more Negro troops be sent into the Lone Star State.

Secretary Baker informed the Senator that a message from General Parker said troops were being sent in from several directions and that the situation was well in hand. The city was under martial law, while Illinois troops guard street cars, alleys and every street leading to Camp Logan, north of the city, where the rioting started.

Fourteen white men were killed and 18 men, women and children were injured in the clash with Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed here to act as guards during the construction of the camp where the Illinois troops will train. Two Negroes were killed.

The trouble is supposed to have originated in a difficulty which two Negro soldiers had with police officers who arrested them for disturbing the peace.

By 1 o'clock today 25 of the Negro rioters had been placed in the county jail here. One of this number, who gave him name as James Devine of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, had 250 rounds of ammunition in his possession. At least 100 more Negro soldiers have been rounded up by military forces, it was stated.

DRAFT LAW MAY BE AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the War Department are now contemplating asking Congress to amend the Draft Law so as to extend its provisions to men who have attained the age of 21 since June 5, and to exempt those who have become 31 since that time. Such action, if taken, will entail a new registration and another draft, especially for the 21-year-old class. State quotas will have to be apportioned and all the machinery of the former draft gone through with.

The question now before the Secretary of War is whether to make the call now or to wait until the call for the second increment of selected men. No official statement has been given out at the War Department as to when such action will be taken. The opinion is, however, that Congress will be asked to amend the bill at the next session.

NEW YORK PASSES FOOD BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—After an all-night session, the Assembly today passed the State Food Control Bill by a vote of 99 to 31.

BOSTON DRAFT HEARINGS BEGIN

District 4 Board of Appeal Takes Up Exemption Claims With Announcement That Proceedings Are Open to Public

District 4 board of appeal, which includes all of the Boston district, and of which Judge A. K. Cohen is chairman, began hearing exemption claims today at its headquarters in the Tremont Building, room 503. The hearing is public, as the board desires all publicity possible, that all may know cases are being considered on their merits and no favoritism shown.

The board not only will consider appeals coming from the lower boards, but also will give consideration to industrial claims. Reports that Boston seamen are being drafted in such numbers as to seriously interfere with shipping, caused the International Seaman's Union to telegraph the President in protest, and later a reply was received from General Crowder asking local boards to carefully consider the cases of seamen and to give all such men an opportunity to have a hearing before their cases are finally passed upon.

Local boards have been informed that it is not necessary for them to send registered letters containing notices to report for duty to selected registrants, but that ordinary franked envelopes will suffice.

Disrict 4 of Boston has a total registration of 76,632, and the quota to be obtained is 3789. District 5 embraces Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Beverly, Revere, Watertown, Belmont and Lexington, and has a total registration of 56,931. The number to be obtained is 2732.

Preliminary work in the certification of registrants in Brookline, Somerville, and Lynn was accomplished by District 5 Board yesterday, but because in many instances local boards had neglected to forward all papers where exemption has been claimed, no official list of men accepted was issued.

Believing that the war is unjustifiable, many drafted men have appeared at the headquarters of the League of Democratic Control asking for advice. Robert W. Dunn, secretary of the league, says that all of the men have been informed of the penalties awaiting such a stand, and that none of them have been advised what course to pursue.

MAYOR PICKS SIX NEW MARKET SITES

Locations for six public markets were selected today by Mayor Curley, subject to the approval of the Boston City Council and the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Mayor Curley stated today that he hoped to obtain the approval of the locations at once in order that the first one may be opened tomorrow in Dorchester. He said that at two of the locations produce had been sold of an inferior quality, but that farmers from the suburbs would take charge of the locations hereafter.

The locations are as follows: Monday, Madison Park, Roxbury; Tuesday, Columbus Avenue and Roxbury Crossing; Wednesday, Central Square, East Boston; Thursday, Andrews Square, South Boston; Friday, Monument Square, Charlestown; Saturday, Christopher Gibson playground, Dorchester.

INVESTIGATING PARTY VISITS POWER PLANT

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In the course of an investigation of the economic and operating conditions of the British Columbia Electric Company, Prof. Adam Shortt and others recently took a trip up the inlet toward the mouth of the Indian River in the company's power launch Ilo-Ilo. Stopping at No 1 power house, the party left the boat and climbed to Lake Buntzen, a lake fed by small waterfalls and connected with the larger lake by a giant tunnel. This water rushes down through great iron pipes to the two power houses. It strikes the machinery with tremendous force and issues tumultuously out into the inlet.

The party, according to a note in the Daily Sun, included George Kidd, general manager of the B. C. Electric; G. Porten, chief electrical engineer; J. B. Challies, superintendent of the Dominion water powers branch, and J. D. Ross, superintendent of the civic light and power department, Seattle, Wash.

DRAFT APPEAL DENIED

Walter R. Rose of Roslindale is the first man to be accepted for the national army after his plea for exemption on the grounds of physical disability was disallowed by the Board of Appeals for District 4 in the Tremont Building, Boston, this afternoon. The board stated that inasmuch as the person in question had been passed by the physical test of the exemption board, he was qualified for service.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD
PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight excursion $1.50
Big iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sundays 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

4:55 a. m., the French attacked between Avocourt Wood and Le Mort Homme, the official statement declared. All objectives were taken and passed. The formidably organized Hill 304 was taken, also Camard Wood to the west. North of Hill 304 strongly fortified works were captured.

Our troops are now gaining on the south bank of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethancourt. The center of the advance is two kilometers deep. Many prisoners have been taken.

"Our troops have advanced three-quarters of a mile deep beyond Le Mort Homme," the official report said.

Of the fighting elsewhere on the French front, the war office said: "In the Champagne sector of Souain and St. Hilaire a French raid destroyed gassing apparatus. East of the route from Esne to Bethincourt, the French assumed the offensive and enlarged their positions."

Tanks Reported Destroyed

BERLIN, Germany (Friday, via Amsterdam)—Twenty-one British tanks were destroyed by German troops, when they vainly sought Wednesday to advance south of the Ypres-Menin Road, today's official statement declared.

This morning, the War Office asserted, we wrested from the enemy troops the gain made by them in recent fighting south of the road.

The Canadians again attempted to force their way into Lens and adjacent works. A stubborn hand-to-hand battle restored the positions to our hands.

In the Verdun neighborhood we evacuated Hill 304. On the Arras-Douai Railway line an attack failed.

Many Austrians Captured

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Further advances in Italy's offensive today raised her total of Austrian prisoners to 500 officers and 20,000 men, an official statement declared. Sixty guns, mostly of medium caliber, have been taken with much other material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western Theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: After fruitless partial thrusts made in the past few days, the English yesterday again proceeded to make great attacks between Langemarck and Hollebeke. The attacks continued throughout the day and far into the night and led to heavy fighting. At many places the English pushed forward by the use of reenforcements as many as six times against our lines. Again and again they were driven back by our troops, after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting.

Of the numerous tanks, which were intended to facilitate the infantry in the penetration of our positions, a majority were put out of action by our fire. With the exception of two places east of St. Julien and on the Ypres-Menin Road, our foremost trenches on the 15-kilometer fighting front were completely maintained.

After a short spell of drumfire against Lens on Thursday morning advancing enemy detachments were repulsed. Further fighting still is in progress here.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — This morning's communiqué says fierce fighting continued during the night south of Lens. As the result of the struggle, our troops held the German trenches immediately northwest of Green Crassier. The enemy forces' losses in close fighting have been particularly heavy. Hostile raiding parties were successfully repulsed last night by Portuguese troops at two points northwest of La Bassee. Enemy artillery has been active during the night northeast of Ypres.

The official statement issued on Thursday evening reads:

Heavy local fighting has taken place all day for the possession of an important enemy stronghold immediately south of Lens, known as Green Crassier. Our troops gained a footing on the spoil heap early on Thursday morning and have since beaten off counterattacks, in which the enemy troops suffered heavy losses both from our artillery and in the hand-to-hand fighting. Possession of the position is still being fiercely disputed.

A hostile attack upon one of the fortified farms captured by us on Wednesday north of the Ypres-Roulers Railway was repulsed by our machine gun fire.

We have advanced slightly to the northeast of Langemarck.

During the past week the fighting in the air has been incessant and more severe than at any other similar period since the beginning of the war. On Wednesday the activity of the enemy aircraft was less marked and enemy pilots appeared disinclined to engage when close up to the lines.

None the less, a great number of fights again took place, in which our machines were favored by a change in wind. As a result of the fighting 12 German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing, one of which was seen to effect a landing on the beach at Ostend.

Throughout Wednesday's attacks our airplanes successfully cooperated with our artillery and infantry. The usual bombing and reconnaissance work was also carried out. In the course of the day and night five tons of explosives were dropped on various objectives behind the enemy lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

The German artillery was very active north of the Aisne, especially in the sector between Braye-en-Laonnois and Hurtebise. Several enemy attacks in the regions of Laffaux Mill, Allies and Cerny were repulsed.

The number of prisoners taken since Aug. 20 has reached 7639, including 188 officers and 600 wounded. The captured material listed includes 24 cannon of all calibers and more than 200 machine guns, in addition to nine cannon which were destroyed.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

Calm prevailed along the whole front. There was reciprocal artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse. In the region east of Altkirch our artillery caught under its fire a German Drachen, which was brought down in flames.

Belgian communication: On the night of Aug. 21-22 the enemy troops fired in the region of Nieucapelle several thousand asphyxiating projectiles of all calibers. Aug. 22 was relatively calm. In the night of Aug. 22-23 one of our patrols penetrated an enemy trench near Dixmude, but retired before superior forces. There was slight artillery activity today owing to the unfavorable weather.

Eastern theater, Aug. 22: In the region north of Vetrenik, two Bulgarian detachments were repulsed with appreciable losses. At the Tcherna Bend our fire caused an outbreak of flames in three enemy batteries.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads:

Western (Russian) front—In the direction of Tukkum, under pressure of the enemy forces, we retired from the region of Raggedzom and Kemmern to the Lake Schloyirn (Schlok) and Frankendorf region. The enemy artillery conducted an intense fire in this region.

Southwest of Lake Babit, after a hand-to-hand encounter, a strong German scouting party was dispersed, leaving some prisoners in our hands. The enemy artillery here also displayed more vigorous activity in shelling our trenches. While inspecting his position, Major-General Kruglevsky, the gallant commander of a division, was injured.

In the region of the River Kekkau advanced enemy detachments have shown increased activity.

In Volhynia, in the direction of Sokal, on Wednesday, an enemy battalion, strongly supported by artillery, conducted an offensive in the region of Zborysh and Wydutka, and succeeded in penetrating our trenches at Zborysh. Our counterattacks drove them out.

Rumanian front—On Wednesday night the enemy forces attacked our positions northwest of Jazlovetz and occupied one height, but a counterattack restored the position.

In the direction of Ocna the fighting continues.

On Wednesday the enemy conducted attacks north of Grozechti, near the factory of Staklerie and in the region of Soveia. They were all repulsed by the Rumanians.

In the direction of Fokshani the Germans on Wednesday night attacked on the Monastirora-Maramechti front without success.

Caucasian front—There were fusillades and scouting reconnaissances.

Aviation—On the Riga coast one of our airplanes brought down a German hydroairplane, which fell into the sea.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—This afternoon's communiqué says: Yesterday, the fourth day of the battle, we again made considerable progress on the north wing of the line and obtained a new success on the south wing. The enemy troops are reacting against our pressure strongly, redoubling their counteroffensives. Our troops are repulsing counterattacks from the positions captured and are gallantly proceeding toward the realization of their objectives.

On the Carso the Pallanmea brigade has covered itself with glory. After carrying a strong position southeast of Dosso Faiti, this brigade held it with heroic tenacity during three days of the most bitter struggle. Prisoners captured up to yesterday total about 250 officers and over 16,000 men.

On the Trentino and Carnia fronts there was a recurrence of small local actions of limited importance. The air service also cooperated in the success and dropped over 12 tons of bombs.

NORTHWESTERN MEN TO GO TO CHARLOTTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The forty-first national guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered to train at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; and Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, Cal., has been abandoned. Secretary Baker said the War Department could not see its way to spend $500,000 for such a sewerage system as the state authorities thought necessary in a temporary camp. The transfer of the division to Charlotte, Secretary Baker explained, would make it possible to get the division under training without delay and bring it more than 2500 miles closer to its point of embarkation.

WHEAT DELIVERIES HALTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Board of Trade directors decided there may be no deliveries of wheat on contract for futures after Sept. 1, when the Government Price-Fixing Committee announces its price. A committee will be appointed to fix a settling price.

GERMAN CHARGE AGAINST ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

the other it appears to be incomprehensible that our enemies show no disposition to prepare the way for consideration of terms of peace, not to mention peace which includes renunciation.

"I was able to show recently by information regarding a Franco-Russian secret treaty what far-reaching war aims France had and how England supported French desires for German land. Only recently a member of the British Cabinet declared that there would be no peace until the German armies had been thrown across the Rhine. I am now able to show that further arrangements were made by the enemy regarding their war aims.

"Some of the details were already made known to the committee on an earlier occasion. I proceed in chronological order.

"On Sept. 7, 1914, the enemy coalition decided only to conclude a joint peace. On March 4, 1915, Russia made the following peace demands, of which England approved by note on March 12, and France by note of the same date, namely:

"Russia is to receive Constantinople with the European shore of the straits, the southern part of Thrace as far as the Enosmidia line; the islands in the Sea of Marmora, the islands of Imbros and Tenedos and on the Asia Minor side, the peninsula between the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Gulf of Ismaila as far as the river Sakarich in the east.

"This basis was laid down and the negotiations continued their course in 1915-16. In the course of them Russia obtained the promise of the Armenian vilayets of Trebizond and Kurdistan and Messina and the hinterland extending northward as far as Sivas and Kharput. England's share was to be Mesopotamia and the rest of Turkey in Asia was to be divided into English and French spheres of interest. Palestine was to be internationalized, and the other districts inhabited by the Turks and Arabs, including Arabia proper, and the Holy Places of Islam, were to be formed into a special federation of states under British suzerainty.

"When Italy entered the war she demanded her share of the booty. Fresh negotiations were opened which in no wise pointed at renunciations. I think we shall have further details about them, which will be published later.

"With such far-reaching enemy war aims it may be understood why Mr. Balfour lately stated that he did not consider it advisable to make a detailed statement on the war policy of the Government. Those are the bottom facts as they appear to us at the present moment when we envisage the possibility of concluding peace."

Respect for Neutrals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—From brief reports so far available Herr von Kuhlmann, Germany's new Foreign Secretary, appears to have outlined his policy at yesterday's resumed sitting of the main Reichstag committee. It seems he emphasized the necessity for preventing any further rupture with important neutrals and said this could be achieved only by due respect for the interests and policy of which not only might but also right was a factor. The policy based on might alone was foredoomed to failure, he declared, and it was incumbent to study "the psychology of the enemy," variations of public opinion, and not to destroy the eventual inclination for reconciliation by grim unbending utterances. This year he predicted would probably be the last one of the war.

Comment on "Revelations"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Commenting on the "revelations" of the German Chancellor, the Cologne Gazette says:

"Here stands revealed the true aims of the Entente's vast anti-German encircling conspiracy. Here is a huge robber scheme, the like of which never was seen before. Yet they talk of German lust of conquest and dominion!

"The mask is now completely torn down. Naked stand the Entente criminals, whose every word in alleged defense of the rights of humanity turns against them and convicts them. With such robber-schemers one cannot treat. We know why they rejected the Pope's offer; they wanted more. But peace is unattainable unless and until they definitely give up their robber schemes."

Conflict in Reichstag

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Further news from Berlin indicates that the conflict between the German Chancellor and the majority parties in the main Reichstag committee on Tuesday was extremely sharp and a crisis was only averted by an apology from the Chancellor in the sense demanded by the majority. Theodore Wolff's account of the proceedings in the Berliner Tageblatt is that although the fact was suppressed in the official report, the Chancellor said he had never declared his adhesion to the Reichstag peace resolution but when the committee reassembled in the afternoon he once more expressed agreement with it.

Although Dr Michaelis, Herr Wolff continues, ironically thus became a convinced supporter of the Reichstag resolution over his lunch, Herr Ebert, nevertheless, read the resolution meanwhile adopted by the majority parties repudiating the Chancellor's first statement as incorrect. Herr Wolff expresses the hope that the majority will draw the inevitable conclusions from this and the demands for Reichstag control of all appointments with a view to avoiding a repetition of the crisis and conflicts.

Meanwhile, simultaneously with this attack from the Left, the Chancellor is being criticized by the Right for consulting Reichstag deputies on the papal note and is being warned not to let the Reichstag take the place of the Chancellor and have a voice in the reply sent to the Pope. The Right is equally dissatisfied with Herr von Kuhlmann's program and altogether is beginning to show signs of doubting whether Dr. Michaelis is the strong man it proclaimed him to be.

HOW OFFENSIVES PINCH GERMANS

(Continued from page one)

ous discomforts which made them regard the prospect of another winter with horror. The lack of soap or fats, railway traffic breaking down, owing to a lack of grease and of materials for repair, and so forth—such were among the "discomforts" mentioned in passing by General Maurice.

What the Germans at the front have to put up with was indicated very clearly by his statement that since July 31 the Germans had withdrawn from the fighting line, owing to exhaustion and losses, twice as many divisions as were withdrawn by the British.

General Maurice noted briefly the success of the Italian army. The success of the second army, which has fought its way on to the Bainsizza plateau, he said, was important and might develop into great importance. In reply to a question he said that British guns had played a very material part in the Italian offensive.

Turning to the Russians, General Maurice said: "During the past fortnight the Germans have made no progress worth mentioning. You will remember that I pointed out to you a fortnight ago that unless the Germans could make considerable further progress their success would remain local and would have no strategic results in compelling a withdrawal of the line to the north and the south. It is reasonable to say that the results achieved by the Germans are not such as were expected by the Allies, in view of the temporary demoralization of the Russian army." General Maurice expressed his relief at the fact that the Germans only claimed 41,000 prisoners in 30 days on this front, between July 19 and Aug. 18.

"When you consider the circumstances in which the withdrawal began," he said, "the fact that discipline broke down and that soldiers refused to obey and bolted into the woods, it is safe to assume that 20,000 out of the 41,000 were stragglers taken without arms and without resistance. In the last three days all the Allies together have taken 25,000 prisoners, despite the most determined opposition, and since July 31 their total of prisoners has reached 32,500."

It may be noted that the latest communiqués show that these figures have increased beyond what is mentioned by General Maurice.

SWEDISH APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—In a speech on Wednesday dealing with the position of neutrals, Admiral Lindman, the Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the people of the United States, as well as those who direct the United States' policy, would take a broad and humanitarian point of view, and that the American nation, with which Sweden had had such close relations, would not be willing to cause this country serious difficulties.

Referring to measures adopted by the United States to limit food exportation, the Minister gave an account of imports of grain into Sweden and of exports of provisions. He said there had been virtually no shipping of grain from the country during the war, and that the quantity of pork and other meat exported by no means reached the extent sometimes rumored.

Ira N. Morris, the American Minister, had an audience of half an hour with the King on Thursday, discussing the relations of Sweden and the United States and the requirements of this country. An improvement in conditions is expected on the return of Herman Lagercrantz, who was sent to Washington by the Government to explain the needs of Sweden.

RUSSIAN PLAN FOR COMMERCIAL LOAN

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The official Torgovo Promuishlennaya Gazeta publishes a plan for a commercial loan in America whereby it is hoped the problem of supplying Russia with food products will be solved. The writer declares that the main cause of the deficiency of food in cities is the unwillingness of farmers to exchange agricultural products for paper money with which, in view of the complete lack of manufactured goods, they can buy nothing.

Russia, the writer continues, must therefore conclude a loan in America, supplying Washington with a list of goods needed, chiefly nails, carpentry tools, shoes, agricultural implements, leather, cotton, woolen and textiles and order these goods direct from the American Government. The writer declares that, owing to the decrease in the importation of certain kinds of war material, the character of the majority of the goods required, and the impending extension by Americans of the port of Vladivostok, Russia can overcome the difficulty of transport.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS TO CONFER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German press announces that the Social Democratic representatives of the Central Powers are to hold a conference in Vienna on the 29th instant to discuss the international situation.

POPE'S TERMS FROM SPEECHES

(Continued from page one)

ers and was not inspired for the particular advantage of any warring nation.

"Finally, the Holy Father said nothing about democracy and the democratization of any existing government because history teaches us that a form of government imposed by arms does not and cannot live, and also out of respect for the free will of the people themselves who, having the right of universal suffrage, may choose whatever form of government they please.

"For the rest, democracy will receive such an impulse from the war that wisdom must prevent it deteriorating into any excessive forms, such as anarchism."

Papal Organs to Defense

Papers Take Side of Vatican Against Criticism

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—"Acceptance of the Pope's proposals means the defeat of the cause of God and the overthrow of the cause of righteousness." These words from a recent interview given by the Bishop of Birmingham are quoted with great disapproval by the Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano and other papers, which attempt to counteract them by a statement from the Vatican reiterating that the papal note was based on following five fundamentals: Reduction of armaments, arbitration, freedom of seas, evacuation of Belgium and other occupied territories and no war indemnities except in special cases. The Vatican statement protests that these five conditions had already been laid down by men in power in both belligerent groups, who could not now change without appearing insincere.

An interesting statement is made that "remaining conditions enumerated in note are only intended to list arguments for discussion, and to put forward points from which discussion might start without entering into details, and leaving both groups to determine their respective requests and offers, thinking it not impossible to reach convenient and satisfactory equilibrium for all." It is stated that when allied ministers accredited to the Vatican requested a definition of this phrase in the papal note "the true freedom and common enjoyment of the sea" it was explained that the Pope's intention was to convey the same meaning as President Wilson in his message while leaving belligerents free to discuss and agree upon details.

PROPERTY MAIN SALONIKA LOSS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—Despite the sweeping character of the fire which has destroyed Salonika no military damage has been done and there is no loss of life among the troops. Loss of life among the civilian population is also reported to have been extremely small. General Milne has a big problem in hand, providing camping accommodation for a homeless population probably exceeding 80,000. In view of the lack of building materials it is reported that the rebuilding of Salonika cannot begin this winter.

The fire began in the western part of the city toward Saturday evening and spread rapidly eastward guided by the wind, sweeping toward the old ramparts. With a change of wind late in the evening the fire turned south, sweeping across Rue Egnatia and swallowing up hotels and big business premises. Gradually the fire extended to the whole sea front and by last night it wiped out some 5000 houses and business offices, including almost without exception the important hotels and other commercial buildings of the city.

In the early stages of the fire the population tried to remove their goods, but later everything was abandoned for a rush out of the city, although, thanks to the organizing of the allied officers, and the indefatigable work of the allied soldiers, anything like a dangerous panic was avoided. While it was possible enormous crowds were taken off by the navy, which ran every possible lighter to the quay wall, and took on board the crowds and their baggage.

It was an extraordinary sight to see the mass of orange and yellow and red flames rising like a solid wall into the sky over the whole city, and the great multitude escaping toward the Monastir road. The rapidity of the devastation was due to the fact that the mass of houses in Salonika were old and full of dried wood, which carried the flames forward with extraordinary speed. There were no facilities for fighting the flames, though the British army and navy did what it could with its own resources.

RECENT DECREES OF RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—The Government has passed a bill to reduce the excessive population of Petrograd by the following measures: The evacuation of hospitals and charitable institutions, the expulsion of those who might connive at counter-revolution, such as old gendarmes and secret police agents; the revision of the exemptions of men subject to the mobilization order and the inclusion in the army of those wrongfully exempted; the prohibition to return to Petrograd, for duration of war, of all persons not specially authorized by provincial and local authorities.

The Government has also decided to adjourn the elections for the constituent assembly until Nov. 25, and first meeting will be held Dec. 11. As the large task involved in creating lists of electors devolves upon municipalities and Zemstvos, which are themselves to be elected by universal suffrage, it has been found impossible to make necessary preparations by Sept. 30.

MR. ROBERTS OPPOSED IN NORWICH ELECTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NORWICH, England (Friday)—On his appointment as Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, Labor member of Parliament, has had to seek reelection for Norwich. The local Labor representation committee, at which the Labor Party organizer was present, has repudiated Mr. Roberts as a candidate, but his candidature has been indorsed by the Labor Party executive. Mr. G. N. Barnes will address a meeting in favor of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts' nomination papers are being signed by representatives of all parties. In his election address he insists that the war must be continued until conditions of a satisfactory and durable peace are won, otherwise, he says, we shall pass on to succeeding generations the inevitability of further war.

SEVENTH MEETING OF IRISH CONVENTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—The seventh meeting of the Irish convention was held yesterday, at Regents House, Sir Horace Plunkett in the chair. The convention continued its consideration of a draft scheme, based on Dominion plan of self-government, which has also been under discussion at two previous sessions.

The convention will reassemble on Tuesday, 28th inst. After the conclusion of business, W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, was received by the chairman and members and shown Regents House and the premises of the convention.

AMERICAN FLAG ON HOTEL DE VILLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—A specially embroidered American flag, prepared in Philadelphia and handed to the French Ambassador at Washington, will float over the Hôtel de Ville on Sept. 6. This is in accordance with M. Jusserand's proposal, since on Sept. 6 at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, LaFayette was, on the morning of the taking of the Bastille, at the height of his popularity, proclaimed commander-in-chief of the national guard.

The Paris municipal council unanimously decided to agree to the proposal.

AIMS OF GERMAN STRATEGY DEFINED

PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday) — General Alexieff, former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, in an interview at Moscow, said that Germany's strategy aimed at driving the Rumanian army from all its positions, in order to compel Rumania to conclude a separate peace or to enter into an alliance with the Teutonic allies.

The seat of the Russian Government, General Alexieff continued, must be transferred to Moscow, although Petrograd at the present is not really threatened. The situation on the Russian front, he added, though serious, is not hopeless.

GERMANY REPLIES TO ARGENTINA

ZURICH, Switzerland (Friday, British Admiralty, via Wireless Press)—Germany has replied to the Argentine note which demanded compensation for the torpedoed Argentine ships and a pledge from Germany that she would abstain from torpedoing Argentine vessels in the future. It is officially announced from Berlin that Germany has not conceded these demands, but the possibility of an amicable settlement is not excluded.

RUMANIA'S RESISTANCE PRAISED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—King George has telegraphed to the King of Rumania, expressing the great British admiration for the gallant resistance the Rumania armies are making and indicating the close interest with which the great Rumanian battle now raging is being followed in this country. The British and French forces in the West, says the telegram, "are striking hard at the common enemy, and will continue by all the means in their power to render all possible assistance" to Rumania's forces and their allies.

DR. HOVEY RETURNS FROM THE ARCTIC

HALIFAX, N. S. — Edmund P. Hovey of the American Museum Crocker Land relief expedition of 1915, arrived here today from Greenland via Copenhagen. Donald N. MacMillan, leader of the expedition, which left Brooklyn on July 4, 1913, is at Battle Harbor, Labrador. Mr. MacMillan arrived at Battle Harbor on the Neptune, relief steamer, with Capt. Robert A. Bartlett from Ekblaw. Messrs. Comer and Small and other members of the expedition were also with them.

THE RAMSGATE AIR RAID

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A revised list of yesterday's Ramsgate air raid casualties gives the number of killed as 11, and injured 26.

MANY ARRESTS ARE NOW BEING MADE IN SPAIN

Sensational Developments Expected as Government Takes Action Against Noted Men

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Friday) — Many important arrests are being made in Spain and sensational developments are expected. The newspaper El Adelanto of Salamanca states that among those arrested in that quarter are Señor Miguel Enamuno, a well-known Republican speaker and writer and professor at the university; Señor Santa Cecilia, municipal councilor; Professor Giral, Señor Felipe, editor of Adelanto, Señor Villaobos, chief of the Regionalist reformers, and others.

It is stated that orders had been given for the arrest of Señor Lerroux, Republican leader, but that he and Señor Marcia, another Republican deputy, who was also to have been arrested, have escaped into France. It is denied that other deputies, Señor Ventosa and Señor Betrand Y. Musiti, have been arrested.

At a meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to send back to their homes the soldiers of the army reserve who mobilized to face the attempt at revolution. The Bank of Spain has headed the subscription list for the orphans of soldiers, who fell in conflict, with 100,000 pesetas. The Premier says the subscription list will be made a national affair.

It is now stated that the Government credit of 77,000,000 pesetas for the army will be very largely devoted to antiaircraft guns and material.

QUINCY'S PUBLIC MARKET CALLED DECIDED SUCCESS

Officials Are Well Pleased Over Results of Experiment Inaugurated Early in July

QUINCY, Mass. — Operating here since July under the auspices of the Quincy Committee on Food Production and Conservation, the public market on the grounds of the Adams Academy has been a decided success, according to officials of the committee. Although Springfield and other cities are contemplating the housing of their market for the duration of the winter, to give the consumer continued aid, Quincy has not done so, says an official of the committee, although there has been some talk in the committee that possibly another year poultry and eggs might be sold.

In connection with the plan for a winter public market, an official says: "Our idea has been to get the market firmly established on its original basis before branching out." The business men have helped in the work, says an official, who adds that "their cooperation has consisted largely in not opposing the idea too strongly."

A report from the Quincy committee says: "This committee worked to increase the production of vegetables and has been successful in so far as there are today more than 5000 home gardens in this city with an average of nearly 25 times what was planted before. It was to meet the small surplus which would inevitably come from many of these gardens, and which would otherwise be wasted that the public market was established. That it has been a success is evident by the great volume of business transacted there each market day, and the thousands of satisfied customers."

The food conservation work has extended to a public canning station in the basement of the old historical Presidents' Church in Quincy Square, where citizens may bring products and have them dried or canned at cost. Since the market was established similar establishments have sprung up throughout the State, under the auspices of the state food committee.

In addition to the regular gardens hearabouts, the eight troops of Boy Scouts have several acres under cultivation and other social, civic and religious organizations have joined the movement. The market in this city has been taken as a model by Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, and a booklet on "The Quincy Community Produce Exchange, What One Community Has Done," has been issued by the State for use in other cities and towns planning or operating such projects.

NEW ENGLAND FARM IS PRODUCING GRAIN

The contention that the New England states are capable of producing nearly all the grains for which they look to the West finds support in the harvest of wheat and rye on the farm in the suburbs of Boston owned by E. C. Pearson and managed by C. W. Freehan.

Wheat has been raised on the Pearson farm for several years, but this year the acreage of grain was extended by the planting of rye, there being about 30 acres of the two cereals under cultivation.

"The yield from our farm this year and last in wheat has been greater per acre than the average yield in the western wheat belt," said Mr. Freehan recently. "There is no reason in my opinion why these and other grains should not be planted and raised on nearly every farm in New England, especially in the southern portion. In fact farmers in this part of the country ought not to use so much western grain."

VICTORY SOUGHT IN COMPROMISE

Purpose of the Central Powers as Seen by American Editors After Consideration of the Pope's Peace Proposals

That the proposals made in Pope Benedict's peace note are mere "feelers" in the interest of the Central Powers, and that Germany is attempting to snatch victory out of a compromise, are samples of newspaper opinions in the Unitetd States and Canada. Extracts from editorials are appended.

Halifax Chronicle

Of course the suggestions advanced through the Pope by the Central Powers are mere "feelers," and will not be seriously entertained for a moment. Their obvious purpose is to induce the Entente Allies, if possible, to set forth a definite statement of their demands, thus affording their opponents an immediate diplomatic advantage. The trick is too evident to be successful.

If the Germans really want peace they can have it at any time without resort to intermediaries. They know the allied terms. They have only to accept them. Those terms have been stated over and over again. They are restitution, indemnification and guarantees for the future. In simpler terms they are that Germany and her allies shall abandon every foot of territory which they have wrongfully seized; that they shall make good the actual damage which they have caused, and that they shall give ample guarantees against any future breach of the peace of Europe or the world. These are far more favorable terms than they deserve, considering their crimes. They are the utmost they can hope to secure. Their alternative, unless they are promptly accepted, is humiliating defeat and condign punishment for all the Central Powers, but Germany in particular.

Chicago Tribune

Whatever military necessities guided Germany into Belgium, Germany at the beginning of the offense realized and recognized that the invasion demanded accountability at some time. The restoration of Belgium is a German task. There is no mutuality of responsibility binding the other nations. . . .

The alluring feature of the Vatican's suggestion is found in the thought that it may offer now without further loss what will be obtained, if the war goes on, with additional losses, but the western nations have paid an enormous bill, have obtained nothing in a struggle which they did not want, think they are growing stronger, and want a decision which will give them results of their own making.

They are distrustful of agreements and promises. Treaties do not survive great emergencies. Punishment, they think, might be a safer preventive than a promise. To them the suggestion that the war be regarded as a terrible mistake and that it be stopped without result does not outline the necessities.

Undoubtedly they are tired of war, even as we shall be after we have engaged in it even a year, but they are afraid of a resultless war ending merely in hopes and promises, in whatever form of agreement these hopes and promises find themselves.

We also have the same fears. Germany shows no signs of a contrite spirit. A rebellion against grandiose schemes might arise in Germany after the war, but what reason have we to believe that German ambitions have been changed?

Chicago Post

What injury has been done to Germany, to Austria-Hungary, to Bulgaria or to Turkey that compares for a moment with the injury done to Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, northern France, Poland and Russia?

Not a single foot of soil that belongs rightly to either of the Central Powers is occupied by their enemies, aside from the German colonies, which the Pope is said to insist must be restored. The Kaiser's empire has no Liege, no Ypres, no Louvain, no Rheims or Soissons or Verdun. His armies have been the aggressors, shattering and burning and laying waste on the soil of his neighbors. What he has suffered he has sought. Where is there another such strip of territory as lies between the old front in Artois and Picardy and the Hindenburg line? Denuded of its forests, a wilderness of stump and bog and blackened wreckage, it tells a story of such ruthless warfare as the world had never seen.

And where, in the story of the sufferings of the Central Empires, is the parallel to Begium, ravaged and despoiled in deliberate violation of every law of the Hague? And where a counterpart to the Lusitania?

Is Germany merely to withdraw her armies from occupied soil and pay no dollar of reparation, while she regains her own colonies?

Furthermore, the Pope, it is said, would leave the question of Alsace-Lorraine, Italia Irredenta and Poland to negotiation, together with the Baghdad corridor through the Balkans to the East. Germany is thus to have a chance to bargain for the chief goal of her endeavor, the opportunity to snatch a victory out of a compromise.

Baltimore News

By every argument we have had for confidence thus far, the war is not yet half over. Let us keep up our confidence if we will. But let us not carry all our unshakable faith in what would be done and our steady discounting of the present over into an easy profession that it has been accomplished. For three years we have lived in the future. But the war future stops with the beginning of peace. That is a time for a stock taking of facts. We are not yet ready to take stock only of what has been; we cannot do it comfortably save by wanton careless falsifying of the balance. The proposition before the Allies and ourselves is not how to get the most consolation we can out of peace terms. Let us look the matter in the face and keep on.

Louisville Courier-Journal

It is idle to talk of peace with Prussia on conditions of restoration without reparation. Even if the enemies of Prussianism were willing to consider such a compromise there is no government in Germany with which they could afford to enter into any agreement; no Government with any sense of integrity or honor, with any regard for moral decency or treaty obligations. Germany has appealed to the sword. She must stand or fall by the sword. She must win or she must lose. The world must be Prussianized or it must be civilized. Germany's case can be settled now only in the court of might to which she elected to take it. It must be fought out there, and not over the bargain table of conference and dicker.

The Oklahoman

It seems to us that the pontiff has started what may become a German-Austrian rupture. Suppose Austria, in her determination for peace, makes concessions Germany will not second. Suppose the negotiations result in an understanding between Austria and the Entente. Suppose, finally, that Austria makes a separate peace, what would be the position of the German Government? It would be face to face with revolution. All this may seem far-fetched. But a prophecy a year ago that today would see Nicholas and Alexandra en route to Siberia would have been dismissed as preposterous. The Pope's proposal may be the seed which will burst into revolt in Germany and eventually flower into peace.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil

There is no disposition to deny Germany a place in the sun. German colonies might even be returned if other matters were properly adjusted. But the world is going to be ruled in future by law and by reason and not under the direction of imperial Prussian will. The peace which will follow this war can only come on the basis of terms laid down by the parties who actually want peace. Germany does not want peace, is opposed to the theory of peace, frankly advocates militarism and if the Kaiser can get a compromise which leaves his authority and his armies intact it will insure the dominance in the world of his ideas. The Pope has made the mistake of accepting the Kaiser and his clan as the equals of other world statesmen. This is wrong. Those fellows are outlaws. They do not respect their own obligations. They will not keep their promises. They are unworthy the confidence of their fellow men.

PERU READY TO OPPOSE GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Peru's readiness to break relations with Germany is clearly indicated in the Peruvian President's message to Congress, the text of which was received from the American Minister and made public on Thursday by the State Department.

The attitude of the United States in entering the war was indorsed, and it was intimated that Peruvian waters were open to American warships.

Referring to democratic principles enunciated in President Wilson's war address, he said:

"Peru, which, in all its acts of international life, had endeavored to incorporate these principles of justice in the judicial and political relations of the American people; Peru, which in a war not far back, sacrificed for these ideals the blood of its sons, the richness of its treasuries and the hopes of its future, cannot be indifferent to the words of President Wilson, and adheres once more to his noble purposes."

SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued today show 44 vessels with 1,628,875 pounds fresh groundfish arrived at Boston during the past seven days, compared to 2,320,722 pounds for the corresponding period of 1916.

Two trips of swordfish and several with mackerel arriving at the fish pier today. The Rita A. Viator landed 72 swordfish, and the Vesta 53. Mackerel arrivals: George Hudson 75,000 pounds, Dorothy B. 7000, Saladin 33,000, and Emelia D. 9000, all small fresh. The Saladin also had 224 bbls, salted mackerel, and Emelia D. 11 bbls. Wholesale prices were 18¼ cents per pound for swordfish and 9@9½c for mackerel.

Receipts of groundfish at the fish pier today were: Blanche 24,500 pounds, Etta Mildred 18,300, and Patriot 16,300. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $6@8, steak cod $9.50@11, market cod $5, and pollock $6@7.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Esperanto 30,000 pounds halibut, 100,000 fresh fish, Thomas S. Gorton 200,000 pounds fresh fish, 30,000 salted fish, 1500 halibut, and the following with mackerel: Victor 190 bbls salted, A. James 197 bbls, and Three Links 26 bbls.

FARMERS TO SHIP CATTLE

FARGO, N. D.—Shipment of cattle from the Kildeer district of the State will commence about the middle of September, says a dispatch to the Forum. Owing to the shortage of hay a good many shippers are going to sacrifice all their cattle.

PRESS AROUSED BY DISLOYALTY

Demand Made That a Stop Be Put Immediately to the Seditious Talk Heard in Various Quarters of the United States

Treason against the United States, according to the Constitution, consists in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. To give aid is to help, succor, support, or to give assistance or encouragement; to give comfort is to strengthen, fortify, invigorate, cheer, solace, relieve, assist, harbor or encourage. The seditious talk now being heard in various localities has aroused the newspaper press to make a demand that it be stopped forthwith. The following extracts voice the feelings of patriotic editors and indicate the danger impending:

Middletown (Del.) Transcript

Our whole land is honey-combed with treason; German and pro-German plots and conspiracies in almost every State! German corruption money visible in every quarter, bribing Socialists, anarchists of the I. W. W. order and pacifists to do everything possible to thwart the efforts of our country to choke off the bloody German pirate.

Such a world-wide conspiracy to bomb, burn, poison and assassinate as that Germany has for three years been promoting, never was heard of before.

Reno Gazette

There is ony one thing to do with professional agitators whose efforts are all directed toward creating mischief in the industrial world, and that is to intern them, along with demagogues and treasonable persons generally. The federal Government alone can do this.

It is the duty of the federal Government to step in, and, by providing for the internment of persons like McKinnon, solve the problem now put up to towns and counties and with which the municipal authorities do not seem to be able to cope. The federal Government is the one authority that can act satisfactorily and quickly in such cases as the Bisbee deportations and those from Yerington and Lovelock. Intern all who preach treason by word or deed.

Detroit Free Press

Efforts are under way for the organization of a Detroit branch of the so-called People's Council for Democracy and Peace. The citizenship of this city should understand the true nature of the organization which is trying to obtain a local grip. It is essentially a movement that assists German propaganda in America and hinders the war preparations of the Government. One of its principal objectives is the breaking down of the selective draft system through repeal of the conscription act. If it can destroy this system it will ruin the whole defense of the country and eliminate the United States as a determinative factor in the war. A victory for the people's council here will benefit Berlin more than a victory in the field. It is tolerably certain that the people's council is directly behind the La Follette resolution recently introduced in the Upper House of Congress.

Milwaukee Journal

Two Milwaukee newspapers which, to state the case mildly, have at no time during the last three years evinced the slightest sympton of loyalty to the United States, are manifesting marked hostility to an American patriotic photoplay, "The Little American," being produced at the Alhambra Theater. The German-Herold refuses to publish the theater management's advertisement of the play. The Milwaukee Free Press, which has expresed grave concern lest the liberty of newspapers which voice pro-Germanism shall be curtailed, takes a stand against the liberty of the theater—the theater that presents pro-Americanism. The Free Press excitedly calls upon the board of moving picture censors to suppress "The Little American" because of its effect upon Milwaukee citizens of German extraction. The play is frankly aimed at Prussian militarism, Prussian treachery, Prussian brutality, Prussian iniquity in all its horrid forms. These it hits with direct and telling force. It does this by picturing truths. It is American and is patriotic. Not for a moment will any true American, whatever his ancestry may be, think of protesting. Let others who wish to protest do so. The information they may give in this way will be useful in separating the goats from the sheep.

Ely Record

Gradually the I. W. W. band of agitators has spread its propaganda of destruction and sedition throughout the entire western country. . . . What are citizens to do with traitors of this class when the federal Government and the states refuse to take cognizance of their criminal acts? Must they sit in idleness and watch these bands of traitors destroy their wheat fields, burn their milling plants, and shut down their mines? These men are lawbreakers, always have been and probably will continue to be as long as the organization is permitted to exist. They don't want to work, neither will they permit anyone else to work if they can prevent it. They have opposed the draft everywhere, and in doing so have defied the Government, and yet up to the present time they have been allowed to roam the country at their own sweet will.

Wisconsin State Journal

History is repeating itself. During the first year of the Civil War the copperheads were plenty; they were active, bold and defiant. Nobody today is proud to be the descendant of a copperhead. But the fellows who defended our country meet in reunion and hold their heads high. And every son of a soldier who wore the uniform of blue is proud of the fine patriotism of his sire, and glories in the patriotic heritage from a father who was willing, when the issue closed in, to even take up arms and give battle for the rights of mankind and for the defense of democracy.

The issue today is no different from that of 1861, except that it is world-wide instead of merely continent-wide. If it was right in 1861 to free the black man in the Southern States, it is right today to free the white men, women and children in brutally mutilated and enslaved Belgium. If it was right in 1861 to put up heroic battle that this nation might not perish from the earth, it is right in 1917 that we put up battle that the democratic nations of all the world may not perish from the earth. The fellows who today are fighting the policies of Woodrow Wilson are fighting every policy that Abraham Lincoln lived and labored for.

The new alignment is here. We find progressive and reactionary lining up in opposition to the Government itself, and we find men forgetting whether they are Democrats or Republicans, whether they belong to the ancient order of special privilege legislation known as "stalwarts," or whether their devotion to common rights legislation has placed them in one of the more modern "half-breed" camps. This is the time when our domestic differences and our local economic issues give way to the great and fundamental problem of whether we will be permitted to have these differences and to thresh them out among ourselves or whether we are to surrender all this prerogative to a Kaiser who has in plain and simple language told the President of the United States that he will take no more nonsense from America.

The paramount issue of the hour is not the economic differences within the geographic confines of America; the issue is America itself.

ARCTIC EXPLORER ON HIS WAY HOME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The explorer, Donald B. MacMillan, is on his way back to the United States. He has been in the polar country since 1913, and at that time found that Crocker Land thought to have been discovered by Robert E. Peary, did not exist. A wireless message from him received at the American Museum of Natural History said he and the members of his party "probably will proceed to St. Johns, N. F." It is supposed that they will make the return trip on the steamer Neptune, which left for the polar regions on July 10, last, as the third relief ship sent out to assist MacMillan and his party to return to this country.

The explorer's message was addressed to Henry Fairfeld Osborn, president of the museum, and was sent from Etah, Greenland. It follows:

"All well. Every one and everything on board. Hovey left Disco by Hans Egede in July. Ice very heavy. Belleville Bay. Captain Bartlett did fine wark. Probably proceed to St. Johns, N. F."

The Hovey mentioned in the message is Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, curator of geology at the American Museum of Natural History, who is expected to arrive in New York in a few days.

The Hans Egede, mentioned in the message is the steamship in which Dr. Hovey started his return voyage. The Captain Bartlett of the message is Capt. Robert Bartlett, who commanded the ship in which Peary made the trip in 1906, when he reported the discovery of Crocker Land.

TEXAS HOUSE VOTES FOR IMPEACHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—By a vote of 82 to 51, the Texas House of Representatives has voted to prefer articles of impeachment against Gov. James E. Ferguson. A committee of nine will draw up the articles, and upon their adoption and presentation to the Senate, the Governor will be automatically suspended from office. A two-thirds majority of the Senate is required to convict. H. P. Hobby of Beaumont, Lieutenant-Governor, will succeed the Governor pending disposition of the matter in the Senate.

The charges against the Governor were that he failed to pay back to the State, as promised, funds appropriated for incidentals at the mansion, but spent it for groceries, meats, vegetables and automobile accessories; that he violated the banking laws by taking large loans from the Temple State Bank, in which he was a stockholder; that he deposited State funds in the Temple Bank for his own benefit; that he misappropriated State funds to pay personal obligations; that Abilene was incorrectly chosen as the site for the West Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that he sought to influence Speaker Fuller by extending him a long time loan.

CREW SAY THEY DESTROYED U-BOAT

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Declaring they destroyed a German submarine July 5 off the coast of Ireland, the naval gun crew and 48 men of the American tanker Navajo arrived here today from England. Their ship was burned when an oil pipe burst Aug. 1.

Edward Schaefer, third officer, said that after 50 shots had been exchanged an American shell scored a fair hit at 6500 yards, shattering the submarine's conning tower. The U-boat's stern tilted and she sank rapidly.

JOSEPH WALKER FOR GOV. McCALL

In Public Statement Former Progressive Says He Cannot Follow Charles S. Bird in Joining the Cushing Forces

Governor McCall's campaign committee in the contest with Grafton D. Cushing for the Republican gubernatorial nomination is to include Joseph Walker, who, in a public statement, declares that he cannot follow Charles S. Bird in joining the Cushing forces. So far as Mr. Walker knows, former Progressives "are not taking any stand as a group for either candidate."

The Governor's campaign committee now includes, besides Joseph Walker, the following: Freelon Q. Ball of Monson, Louis A. Frothingham of North Easton, Courtenay Guild of Boston, Stanley R. Miller of Winchester, Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, Clarence J. Fogg of Newburyport, Charles S. Baxter of Medford, Roger Wolcott of Milton, George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge, Edmond Cote of Fall River, J. Lovell Johnson of Fitchburg and John Goss of Fall River.

Mr. Walker's statement in behalf of Governor McCall is in part as follows:

"When I went back into the Republican Party I supported Mr. McCall, and I see no reason why I should not support him now. It is true that I have not agreed with his course on all occasions—for instance, in regard to his appointments to the excise board, and perhaps other appointments.

"But on the whole I think that he has been a good Governor and has carried out his pledges, standing by the progressive principles to which he was pledged. Of course, the chief planks in the Progressive platform related to social welfare legislation, and I think that he has done a good deal in that direction.

"As for the initiative and referendum, he at least has not antagonized it."

In a public statement, William F. Fitzgerald says that his declination to sign and file the papers which had been circulated for him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor was due to his discovery that conditions relative to the support being given him by some of the leaders who were backing his campaign were not as represented.

He does not specify what these conditions were but report has it in political circles that Mr. Fitzgerald was to be used as a "stalking horse" for another Democrat, whom certain Democratic leaders hoped to substitute for Mr. Fitzgerald in the event of Frederick W. Mansfield's withdrawal from the contest.

PEACE NOTE A PRELUDE TO NEW GERMAN MOVE

(Continued from page one)

sentiment in the later constitutional assembly which will have the duty of formulating the details of the new government system.

It is pointed out that, preliminary to the present offensive on the north, Germany instituted a propaganda of corruption and disorganization in Russia on a scale vaster than any before attempted in any country. It was more far reaching than even the plan organized in the United States to bring about an uprising of German-Americans here a year or more ago. The German-Russian propaganda has for its purpose the continued and agravated disorganization of the many elements in Russia precisely the same as it had in China and elsewhere. Disorganization, upheaval, dissensions, anything but unity and harmony, these are the instruments of evil in Russia that have prepared the way for the march of von Hindenburg's soldiers to the tune of the Pope's peace chant.

If the machinations of Germany in Russia have produced the results desired by Berlin to the extent that Russia will be a negligible quantity in the war, and if Germany is to succeed in creating a desert waste from her own borders to the southeast of Europe and through the deserts to Baghdad, as President Wilson vividly portrayed in the shadow of the Washington Monument on Flag Day—a speech which his friends now point to as a prophecy—it is considered something more than fortunate that a mission of Japan, clothed with plenary powers, is at present in Washington. It has been seen since the news from Riga came, that events in Russia might be such that the usefulness of little Japan near the eastern terminal of the trans-Siberian railway might be put to the test.

During all this time quiet and an attitude of calm waiting are maintained at the Russian Embassy. Out of consideration for these officials, the Government did not give out the reports it has received. Efforts were even made to discount the seriousness of the news with the statement that even the capture of Riga would not necessarily mean a crisis to Russia.

It has been said, though not officially, that the German propaganda has included nothing less than the restoration of the Romanoff dynasty, and that this coup would follow the entrance of German forces into Petrograd. If reports are true that the Russian Government has planned to remove the capital from Petrograd to Moscow, the anticipation of the German restoration of Nicholas would account also for his recent removal to Siberia.

If any evidence was needed to show the insincerity of Germany in any peace proposals, it is furnished by the movement in the east and by the increased pressure being brought to bear upon neutrals. It is pointed out that the grasping at straws, the garnering of every possible inch of ground against the inevitable day do not indicate a change of heart that augurs well for the world's peace.

The least deceived of any of this Nation's officials is the President, one observes. During all the days these events have been taking place he has been busying himself with the very methodical process of going over formidable arrays and columns of coal and steel figures—tables that have reminded him of the long forgotten logarithms at Princeton, possibly—studying out a basis whereby every family in the United States, the War and Navy departments and the ammunition factories of the Allies may get coal at a fair price and not be mulcted by mine owners who would profit by the Nation's necessity, and how the Government may get steel for its need in the war. One of these days the President will get a moment away from the war forced upon the country and try to catch up with his correspondence. Many of the letters on his desk are invitations that call for respectful declinations. One is the peace appeal.

REAL ESTATE

A Back Bay transaction involving property valued at $27,800 was completed today when final papers were placed on record whereby Philip Mauro et al. sells to Josephine Redican et al. the three-story and basement brick residence at 37 St. Botolph Street and the four-story and basement brick residence at 88 St. James Avenue. The total assesment on the St. Botolph Street property is $10,500, of which amount $5500 applies on the 2188 square feet of land which figured in the deal. The other estate is valued by Boston assessors for $17,300, including $10,800 on 1540 square feet of land.

ROXBURY TRANSFERS

Roxbury transfers today include the sale of the frame house at 19 Ruthven Street, near Harold Street, by Rebecca King to Myer I. Elberg. The 4416 square feet of land is valued at $1800 and the total assessment is $7100.

The 16,229 square feet of land at Blue Hill Avenue and Angell Street in Roxbury valued at $4600, has been sold by William A. McKenney to George I. Clayton et al. Final papers to this effect were placed on record in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds today.

SALE IN DORCHESTER

Word was received toda announcing the sale of the frame dwelling at 19 Havelock Street, near Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, by James B. Dooley to William H. Purchall, who resold to John A. O'Shea Jr. The total assessment is $6100, which includes $600 on the 4000 square feet of land.

SUBURBAN SALES REPORTED

Sale of the 12-room house, double garage and corner lot of 14,000 square feet of land at 103 Hunnewell Avenue, Newton, is reported today. A. M. Tufts of Boston bought the parcel, which is valued at $16,000, from the H. I. Harriman estate.

The estate at 44 Hunnewell Avenue, Newton, has been purchased by A. L. Bartram from W. L. Claflin. The private residence with 10,000 square feet of land is valued at $9500. Mr. Bartram will occupy after improvements have been made.

D. J. Holmes of Quincy has passed final papers with W. S. Bishop on the new colonial house in Auburndale Avenue, corner of Crown Street, Auburndale. With the house there are 11,000 square feet of land and concrete garage, all valued at $8500.

Niles S. Eng has signed agreement for sale of his new house in Beacon Street and Neshobe Road, Waban, to Howard M. North, who is buying for a home. The colonial cottage, with garage and 16,000 square feet of land, are valued at $9500. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in the foregoing transactions.

BRIGHTON DEAL

Sale is reported of the 24,200 square feet of land on the corner of Matchett and Bellamy streets, in the Hunnewell Hill section of Brighton. Joseph M. Kiley sold to Daniel L. Cadigan, who buys for investment through the office of the Brighton Real Estate Company.

WARNER (N. H.) SALE

Deed has been recorded conveying title to the summer hotel property known as "The Maples," situated on the Lake Sunapee Road in Warner, N. H., through the Chapin Farm Agency to Frank Johnson of Warner. It was owned by S. H. Watson, and consists of a furnished frame house, stable, outbuildings, poultry plant, etc., and a tract of land.

BUILDING SUMMARY

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company are as follows:

CONTRACTS AWARDED AUG. 22

1917	$128,499,000	1908	$65,326,000
1916	133,728,000	1907	88,033,000
1915	114,619,000	1906	81,045,000
1914	117,306,000	1905	71,903,000
1913	113,030,000	1904	59,360,000
1912	127,768,000	1903	74,137,000
1911	109,520,000	1902	84,124,000
1910	108,355,000	1901	77,341,000
1909	103,535,000		

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Damrell St., 63, Ward 11; Keystone Mfg. Co., James T. Ball; manufacturing.

Hutchings St., 18, Ward 16; City of Boston, Newhall & Blevins; alter school.

Main St., 544-548, Ward 3; E. Fitzgerald; alter mercantile.

Massachusetts Ave., 332, Ward 7; D. H. Walton, W. C. Collett; alter offices, stores and dwelling.

Commercial St., 62-64, Ward 5; R. E. Morse Trust Co.; alter storage and workrooms.

MOTION PICTURE IN ARMY CAMPS

More Than 90 Centers of Military Activity in United States Have Film Service With Additions Being Constantly Made

Motion pictures are entering a new sphere, for even thus early in the war preparations of the United States, more than 90 army camps are enjoying film service, with new recreational centers being opened up daily. The National War Work Council of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, following a recommendation of the Secretary of War's commission on training camp activities, awarded a contract for picture service to the Community Motion Picture Bureau of Boston.

The recreational advantages of the film were early apparent to the council, motion pictures being regarded as one of the greatest passive entertainments in training camp life. The service began in the officers training camps on May 26, and since that time there has been a steady increase, until at present about 115 picture exhibits are in operation within army boundaries at which all civilians are excluded.

The arrangement calls for one amusement place of this sort for every 3000 men, thus some of the big camps will have even eight or nine centers, at Ayer for instance, there will be eight recreation units, each called a theory in commercial picture language.

By early fall, when the national guard and the new national army are in camp, it is expected the number of exhibition places will be nearly 300, at the most of which four performances will be given each week.

The task of making a selection of these pictures, getting them to the various camps on time, and satisfying the audiences is not a light one. Lee F. Hammer of the Committee on Motion Pictures in these training camps says: "Selecting and procuring suitable films is a most difficult task. It requires a degree of good judgment, discrimination, and business organization far above the ordinary. The pictures must be virile, gripping, clean and inspiring, and the program must be well balanced.

"Motion pictures serve especially well as a form of recreation, entertainment and instruction in these army camps. The strenuous program of physical activities demand just the kind of relaxation that a motion picture exhibition affords."

The area covered is a broad one for military camps extend from Rockland, Me., to San Diego, Cal.; as far north as Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Ft. Harrison at Helena, Mont., with Ft. McPherson at Atlanta, Ga., and Camp Swep Taylor near New Orleans, La., as the southern entertainment fields. Between these borders, and all along the coast, there are dozens of camps.

Camps are notified in advance by the bureau what sort of pictures will be sent at a certain time, and films for these exhibitions are often secured from two, three, or even more distributing points.

Some of the exhibits are given in theaters especially constructed for the purpose, while others are presented in the open air. The musical accompaniment varies from piano or organ music to a full band.

Department secretaries usually fill out a blank after the exhibition, noting the attendance at the performance, both men and officers, weather conditions and comments upon how the films were received and if more than one presentation was demanded.

Censorship is of the strictest nature, and every film must have a direct, positive value. Soldiers and sailors insist upon films which "get somewhere," and it is easy to know when they are pleased by the applause which often necessitates a second showing of the film.

In these days of stress and strain the motion picture is proving itself helpful in an entirely new field, whether it is shown at Plattsburg or Ft. Meyer or in France, or even in some distant southwestern station where the army truck carries the projecting outfit perchance a hundred miles across the desert sands, giving the pictures in the open air.

The various branches of the trade have cooperated in satisfying these unusual demands, and have frequently made rush shipments to distant points by messenger or special conveyance.

Warren D. Foster is president of the Community Motion Picture Bureau, and the members of the National Commission on Training Camp Activities are Raymond Fosdick of the Rockefeller Foundation, Lee F. Hammer of the Russell Sage Foundation, Joseph Lee of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton University, John R. Mott of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Malcolm L. McBride of Cleveland, Thomas J. Howells of Pittsburgh, Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, United States Army, and Charles P. Neill of Pittsburg, Pa.

EXAMINATIONS ON HOLIDAY

Change of the dates of entrance examinations so as not to interfere with Jewish high holidays, which fall in the early part of next month, is urged by Rabbi Phineas Israeli, president of the Boston Jewish Sabbath Association, in behalf of the Jewish community, in a letter to college and university presidents throughout New England. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University in his letter to Dr. Israeli declines to change the dates of two examinations which fall on the Jewish New Year, on the ground that these examinations could have been taken in May.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

EXHIBITION SHOWS BRITAIN'S EFFORTS AND IDEALS IN WAR

Lithographs in Fine Art Society's Rooms in London Result of Artists Working in Unison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The exhibition of lithographs in the Fine Art Society's rooms in New Bond Street is decidedly different from the ordinary run of small London exhibitions. The difference is forced upon one's notice at the outset in the very title of the exhibition, "Britain's Efforts and Ideals in the Great War," and the foreword to the catalogue continues to accentuate it.

"This exhibition of prints is the first attempt by a number of British artists working in unison, to put on record some aspects of the activities called forth by the great war, and the ideals by which those activities are inspired." So runs the opening paragraph.

The exhibition itself consists of two parts. The first comprises six sets of six lithographs, each the work of one artist and each presenting six variations of one subject, while each subject sets forth some aspect of British efforts in the present war. The subjects comprise "Making Soldiers," by Eric Kennington; "Making Sailors," by Frank Brangwyn; "Making Guns," by George Clausen; "Building Ships," by Muirhead Bone; "Making Aircraft," by C. R. W. Nevinson; "Transport by Sea," by Charles Pears; "Women's Work," by A. S. Hartrick; "Work on the Land," by William Rothenstein, and "Tending the Wounded," by Claude Shepperson. In the second part, which is concerned with Britain's ideals, 12 drawings are shown by 12 artists, ranging from "Defense Against Aggression (England and France—1914)" through "The Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France," by Maurice Greiffenhagen; "Poland a Nation," by Edmond Dulac; "The Restoration of Serbia," by Gerald Moira; "The Triumph of Democracy," by William Rothenstein; "The End of War," by William Nicholson, and other kindred subjects to "The Dawn," by Augustus John.

The first series is on the whole the most successful. It is probably less difficult to portray efforts than ideals, and allegorical subjects are not easy things to deal with successfully. The six lithographs shown under the heading "Building Ships" by Muirhead Bone are preeminently good. Shipyard scenes afford a fine opportunity for Mr. Muirhead Bone to show the beauty of long lines as he has so often done before in dealing with other subjects, though never more successfully than in these lithographs. "The Fitting-Out Basin" and the "Shipyard Seen From a Crane" are especially fine. Mr. Nevinson's drawings of aeroplanes, seen in their different stages from making the engine to the aeroplane in full flight are probably almost the most interesting things in the exhibition. "Making the Engine," with its crisscross of lines, seems to reveal, like so much of Mr. Nevinson's work, something of the unsuspected beauty which may lie in angles. The last three drawings of the series, showing the aeroplane in the air, give a wonderful sense of its rush and flight and of the curiously different appearance of the countryside seen far away down below which only the airman knows. A characteristic of Mr. Nevinson's work is that it is invariably interesting and beautiful, entirely apart from its subject. Stand at a distance from the drawings, which renders it impossible to distinguish the subject, and they will be found to be still beautiful and satisfying merely as design. In "Making Guns" Mr. Clausen shows all the faculty for portraying gradation of light and the fine appreciation of values which his other work and especially his famous barns have led one to expect of him.

No. 3 of the series or "The Great Hammer" is especially noteworthy in this respect. The effect of the glare of white heat given in No. 2, "The Furnace," is extremely clever. It is a pity that in "Woman's Work" Mr. Hartrick seems to have missed the point of view with which by far the greater number of women have gone into war work and have taken up trades and professions hitherto unknown to them. Mr. Hartrick's women appear to be posing, whereas the verdict of most observers would surely be that the average woman worker of today carries out her hitherto unfamiliar task with complete naturalness and lack of self-consciousness.

In the series called "Tending the Wounded" Mr. Shepperson has shown what can be done in black and white in giving the effect of brilliant sunshine.

"Work on the Land" differs considerably from the other groups of lithographs. The drawings are slight, but Mr. Rothenstein can convey a great deal in a few lines, and this faculty of his is especially noticeable in "Burning Couch Grass," with its faintly indicated clouds of drifting smoke. There is something about the stooping, strenuous figures of the men and women in "Potato Planting" which recalls some of the pictures of peasants laboring in the fields by French artists of the last century. Mr. Rothenstein really knows the country and he knows the country workers, and it is this knowledge which establishes such a difference between his portrayal of work and workers on the land and that of so many of his contemporaries.

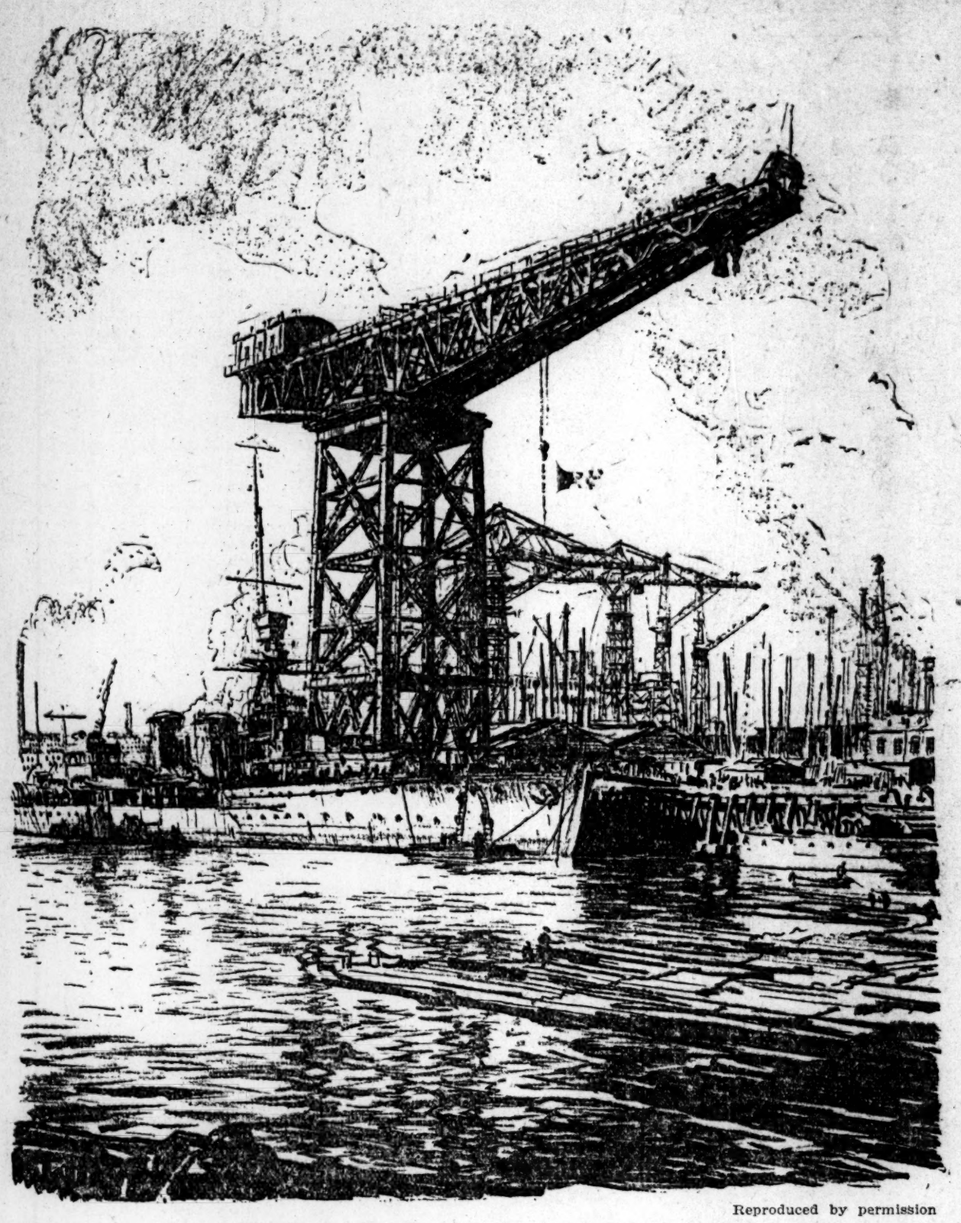
That Mr. Brangwyn knows the sea is apparent in "Making Sailors," and to many people "The Look-Out," with its solitary watchful figure and its tossing sea, will seem very characteristic of one side at least of the work of the British navy during the last three years.

The second series of lithographs, unlike the first, are partly in color, and Mr. Dulac's "Poland a Nation" has more than most of the others. There is a reminiscence of Chinese art about his red-winged warrior figure who stands, sword in hand, with the great white eagle of Poland behind him. As decoration the design is extremely effective.

A heaving green sea on which a boatload of fishermen struggle with an enormous octopus is the figure under which Frank Brangwyn presents "The Freedom of the Seas." Mr. William Rothenstein has an interesting conception of "The Triumph of Democracy." A legend below the drawing sets forth that "While Democracy is unchained, Tyranny is bound and from the trenches is brought the hope of Fruitful Service for all." One British soldier in khaki and helmet binds the hands of the collapsing figure of Autocracy behind its back, while another carries in his arms a vigorous child representing "the hope of fruitful service for all," and a woman steps forward with outstretched arms to take it from him. Two workmen, one holding chains and a hammer in his hands, stand quietly by on the one side, while on the other are a couple more women. Mr. Rothenstein has placed the whole scene under a wide sky in a bare upland landscape in which the reddish soil and the blue line of distant trees along the horizon hint at a Cotswold prototype.

In "The End of War" Mr. Nicholson makes another British soldier the chief actor in the scene. War has disappeared behind a medieval gateway against which a young soldier is nailing a huge beam with swinging blows of his hammer.

Altogether the exhibition is a most interesting one, and one, it would seem, which may mark the beginning of a movement calculated to bring art more directly into touch with the actual experience and thought of the people, and so to popularize art in the best sense of the word. The last paragraph of the foreword gives a hint of future developments in the same direction for it concludes by saying, "It is hoped that this is only the first of many opportunities which will arise of giving concerted artistic expression to themes which are of deep and widespread moment in our national life."



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"The Fitting-Out Basin," lithograph by Muirhead Bone

BELLOWS AND THE CARMEL PAINTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, Cal.—Among the prominent artists working here this year is George Bellows, whose art has taken a prominent place in the United States in the last few years. An artistic descendant from Henri, possibly, Bellows is making a way of his own with skill and excellence, building always with color as a sculptor models with clay.

The best key to Bellows' painting is his lithography. In studying this the observer knows at once that Bellows is at the feet of Michelangelo—there is a sculpturesque quality, a forcefulness in all that he draws, no matter what the subject. His drawings of prison crowds as they listen to their chaplain hold one spellbound. There are clinching gladiators, in fierce clutch, which have a remarkable beauty and power of fascination. One in particular appears worthy of Rembrandt—three nuns walking abreast, under a great archway—and seems to have been taken from some cathedral doorway in the Old World.

Bellows is very much in earnest in his lithography and has a complete equipment of his own. In passing from the prints to his canvases one discovers kindred characteristics; volume, virility, unusual subject matter treated in an original manner, with strong contrasting colors in the canvases substituted for splendid masses of light and dark in the lithographs. Whether the landscapes and marines of Bellows will please the layman or not depends upon the liberty allowed the painter. This artist uses the landscape as an inspiration for his picture, not as an admired scene to be imitated. Hence the landscapes of Bellows can go unnamed and mean as much, and the marines may be anywhere; and are literally speaking composites plus much of the telling individuality of this artist.

Nothing could be more interesting and, perhaps, more beautiful than a close comparison of the out-of-door work of three painters here, Ritschel, Jonas Lie and George Bellows. In the work of Ritschel can be found dignity and honest reproduction, combined with a fine artistic discernment which never fails to win admiration. His sea is the real sea, his rocks are full of geologic interest, and his compositions never have a tiresome or extraneous feature.

With Lie, the very beginning is different, something not expressed in nature is said when the artist has painted a scene. Lie's pictures, as he gives them, possess a freedom; they depart from the literal and bear the same relationship to the landscape that an excellent piece of fiction does to life, rendering it in poetry which gives stress to the fine things, inspiring one, glorifying courage and action. Lie's work is just that—there is an element of the imaginative and the decorative, a keen pleasure in design and a clear defiance of the academic, all of which in turn he glorifies by his charming fusion of color.

Bellows stands alone, however, in his figure compositions; his handling of a type or a character study is great. Two fine portraits of his little daughters, Anna and Jean, have been completed since he arrived in Carmel; while all who have seen his portrait of an old Spanish fisherman proclaim it his masterpiece, beyond a doubt, believing that it will win him honor and distinction in the Academy this winter.

There are other artists of ability and reputation at Carmel this season. Young Hamilton Achilles Wolfe, son of Henry J. Wolfe, the lithographer, is working hard in new surroundings and with new interests. Wolfe's work is very unusual; all the activity of the human race since "the beginning" seems to be teeming in his work. There are seething seas of human figures and great stairways—every step filled with striving men and women in troubled ascent. One feels that his imagination must be related to that of the author of the "Divine Comedy."

Roy Partridge, the promising young etcher from the Northwest, is another who is to be seen early and late with his crayons and easel seeking out rare bits.

The visitor whose coming the whole colony looks forward to with delight and anticipation is Frank Duveneck. He was the American painter honored above all others in 1915 by having a special medal of honor presented to him at the request of the foreign men on the jury of awards. It will be a real pleasure to have him in California for several months.

Among the local California painters resident in Carmel and Monterey are several who have become known both at home and abroad. William Silva is a painter trained in Paris whose work is appreciated by many. W. C. Watts, a Philadelphian, a man who has traveled extensively, and who was driven from the Balkan states by the war, is one of the late comers. Vetchel, an English artist, has been one of the resident painters for some years. Detleff Sammann, whose work in Dresden for years proclaims him well taught, is another.

The Carmel Summer School is a large feature in the season's activities. Three years ago, it was conducted by William Merritt Chase—in fact it was the last effort of that kind made by the American master. This year it is in the hands of Mateo Sandona, a clever portrait painter, and Miss M. De Neal Morgan, whose work is original and entirely out of the usual trend. Her work is done entirely in tempera, and the decorative quality of the cypress trees of Carmel serves for many of her compositions.

Monterey—three miles away, has two San Franciscans in residence there this summer—Armen Hausen, who does splendid things of the sea and the sea fold in a broad, loose way, and Miss Charleton E. Fortune, one of California's most promising women painters. The best known painter in Monterey for years, however, has been Francis J. McComas, a talented artist, ranked by many as one of the five best water color men in the United States today—the others being John S. Sargent, John Marin, Charles Woodbury and Dodge MacKnight. McComas has just finished a fine order of oak trees for a mantelpiece in one of the houses in Burlingame. This painter believes that the work should tell of the place, and that a picture of the oak should convey something of the message of the oak. This he does in the highest degree successfully. There are qualities of light and shade wonderfully distributed in his oaks; and he is not compelled by modern tendency to select a grotesquely shaped tree. His oaks are great, beautifully grown trees with character, stamina and pride expressed in their stately bearing, while all the secrets of their past seem revealed.

McComas is also one who has been successful in interpreting the Arizona desert. Its sharply defined mesas; its heavy, stolid rocky walls filled with shades and hues, its spirit of vastness, its quietude and awe-inspiring moods have served him many times as incentives in his realm of production. The place this man fills is one California is proud of, and it is a pleasure to note that the next commission is a large one for the Metropolitan Museum in New York. McComas would have been one of the big medal men of 1915 if he had not been called to serve on the jury.

FRENCH ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An interesting report has been distributed to deputies of the French Chamber recommending the formation of local commissions for arts and crafts. The author of the report, M. de l'Estourbeillon, declares that French arts are among the most fruitful sources of the economic prosperity of the country. They certainly constituted, before the war, one of the principal branches of the export trade. French arts carried abroad the influence of French taste and civilization. The recognized superiority of French furniture, ceramics, embroidery, tapestry, jewelry, iron work, enamels, was the proof of the artistic sincerity of the French people, but, continues M. de l'Estourbeillon, this superiority was fast being contested in the period which preceded the war. The question is how best to regain the position which France once held. The preliminary step must be the encouragement of the system of apprenticeship and the institution of commissions which will encourage and organize local art in the following centers: Amiens, Angers, Arles, Bayonne, Besançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Limoges, Lyons, Montpellier, Nantes, Nancy, Nice, Paris, Poitiers, Quimper, Rheims, Rennes, Rouen and Toulouse. These commissions would be composed of the keepers of the departmental archives, the directors of museums and of art schools, presidents of archæological and historical societies, or their delegates, presidents of the societies Amis des Arts, Amis des Villes, Associations Artistiques, etc., departmental and regional inspectors of the French Archæological Society, departmental architects, five representatives of the art industries peculiar to each locality chosen by the commission, a delegate from the municipal council of the town in which the commission sits. The great purpose of these commissions is to foster initiative and secure the best conditions in which the art of the various provinces and departments of France may flourish and so restore France to the position which is naturally hers as a producer of fine and exquisite work.

ARTIST OF SPAIN EXHIBITS IN PARIS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The eminent artist, Señor Jose Villegas, director of the Museo del Prado, has just returned from a visit to Paris and gives an interesting account of his experiences there and the views he has formed. His famous picture, "Decalogo," exhibited in the capital of France, was admired greatly by the best intellectual elements.

The President of the Republic, M. Poincaré, the official element, and a large body of persons of all classes, showed the utmost appreciation of the fact that Señor Villegas had devoted the proceeds from the exhibition of his picture to the benefit of the French wounded.

Mlle. Blanche Dufrene, the distinguished actress, wrote a letter from her theater to all her colleagues and friends, appealing to them to pay their tribute of admiration to the work of Villegas, in these terms: "Dear colleagues, allow me, in an impulse of fraternal feeling to commend to you the superb work of a friend of France, Jose Villegas, Spanish painter, who, encouraged by his King, has come to exhibit in Paris the pictures I have just admired in the Salle du Jeu de Paume in the Tuileries. . . . We are associated in a common feeling, let us all go to the Salle du Jeu de Paume on Friday between 3 and 5 o'clock, to pay our homage to Spain. Art is a gigantic sower of ideas. Artists have the happy duty of scattering the grains of seed. Let us have courage, art also shall serve France."

The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Beaux Arts, as president of the society, "Les Amis des Artistes," handed to Señor Villegas a silver medal, the work of the celebrated sculptor, Pierre Roche, who has been commissioned to carry out work which will be offered to King Alfonso as a token of the gratitude of a Belgian family. It will take the form of a large bronze plate on which a family group will be represented seeking protection. This work of art is to be accompanied by a letter in which the homage of respectful affection and of sincere gratitude will be expressed to His Majesty for his intervention which brought about the return to Belgium of relatives who had been interned in Germany by order of the invaders. Everywhere Señor Villegas heard the warmest praises lavished upon the Spanish King for his splendid work, and observed the great sympathy which that work inspired in the neighboring nation.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Every day individual effort is becoming better appreciated, and the Arts and Crafts Society of Ireland, a guild of art workers, is affording proof of this by showing what is being done in the applied arts of metal, glass, leather and wood work, printing and bookbinding. In their exhibition held in the galleries of the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art, and assisted by the Government Department of Technical Instruction, some good work is to be seen. Among the designs for posters, McLaughlin's barges on the river, in four colors—Derry—is a fine composition, and some studies of figures and heads, and drawings of flowers and birds for use in decorative designs, show that skill is being fostered. Farther on, the exhibition of the Guild of Art Workers indicates how more elaborate and finished work has grown from these beginnings.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed by the honorary secretary of the society that fine craftsmanship in the applied arts had nearly disappeared from Ireland until a revival began some 25 years ago. In medieval times beautiful things were made in Ireland, and the cross of Cong, the chalice of Ardagh, the brooch of Tara, books of Kells and Armagh and many exquisite illuminated manuscripts are treasured for their priceless design and workmanship. It was many years, he said, since anything at all like them had been even attempted. "It is quite surprising," he added, "what a revival in interest and in the capacity to produce fine workmanship has developed during the last 10 years. The best processes in applied art have been brought to Ireland and good original designs have been produced. The society has given lectures, held exhibitions and has influenced the technical instruction given by the department, and now hopes that public bodies in Ireland will give orders for mural decorations, fittings and civic designs which can well be carried out. This is already being done to some extent, for Mr. James Ward, the master of the Dublin Art School, is now carrying out some frescoes illustrating the early history of Dublin, in the City Hall. The Guild of Workers," he continued, "show what they can do, when commissions from other public bodies, and from individuals, come, for designs and work to beautify buildings, both inside and out, and for special gifts and presentations."

The glass work is perhaps one of the most important branches of work, Mr. Oswald Reeves declared, and pointed out some specimens shown by Mr. Harry Clarke, Miss Geddis and Mr. Molloy. There are some very interesting enamels by Margaret O'Keefe, May Hamilton and Ethel Quigly, glowing with harmonies of color, as are two badges lent by the presidents of two Dublin societies executed in gold and enamel. Mrs. Allen Reeves' copper and enamel boxes are very attractive.

The Belfast civic banner, designed by R. A. Dawson, is carried out in rich silk patchwork and embroidery, in scarlet, blue and soft shades of green, outlined in gold. The society is strong in leather workers and bookbinders, and Miss Eleanor Kelly and Mrs. V. R. Hone show beautiful pieces. As the society has members in all parts of Ireland, the exhibition will be held in three centers—Dublin, Cork and Belfast.

In a foreword to the catalogue, the author expresses the opinion that "strength and progress of any kind cannot fail for any length of time to inspire love of and a demand for the things of beauty. Art depends on the mental alertness of a people, and in all its long history it will not be found that great art of some kind or other ever was wanting to any people who were conscious of their own spiritual or national mission."

ENGLISH ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The sale of the famous Hope collection of sculpture and other antiquities brought an interested and interesting crowd to Christie's, for the opportunity of seeing such things in the sale room is indeed a rare one. High prices were the order of the day, especially in the case of the Greek vases, and the representatives of the various museums who were present in the hope of acquiring specimens found themselves outbidden by wealthy amateurs. The celebrated Hope Athena was bought by Messrs. Agnew on behalf of Lord Cowdray for 6800 guineas. It had been rumored that, even in this hour, Germany would make an attempt, through neutral buyers, to acquire some of the collection for her museums, but whether there was any truth in the report or not, the neutral buyers made no sign at the sale.

The statue called in the catalogue "Dionysus and Idol," the idol being really a representation of Aphrodite-Spes, was, by a few students of Greek art, considered as being even more interesting than the great Athena herself, although persons of this way of thinking were probably rare. "Dionysus and Idol" was a good specimen of the work of the Pergamine school, whereas the statue of Athena, although almost beyond question representing one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful of Pheidian types, surpassing even the famous Lemnia, can claim for herself only a Graeco-Roman origin. The total sum realized in the Hope sale for the sculpture and antiquities was £67,709, being more than double the amount for which such pictures as still remained in the collection were sold.

The "objects of art" belonging to the Hope heirlooms sold for considerable sums of money. An "Henri Deux" ewer in faïence de Saint Pochère was bought by Messrs. Duveen for £3780. It had been purchased by Mr. Hope in the De Bruge sale in 1849 for £20, and Chaffers, who mentions it in his book, estimated its value in 1900 at £600, so that in the course of some 70 years its value has increased by leaps and bounds. Messrs Agnew bought a Caffagiolo dish just over 16 inches high for £1365.

WHERE THE MORGAN COLLECTIONS STOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Morgan collection has "vanished as by enchantment at the rising of the moon"—but let no one fancy for a moment that that means vacancy and emptiness in the Metropolitan Museum's splendid suite of galleries on the second floor of Wing H. The department of decorative arts (where the most active workers in the institution's multitudinous departments largely centralize, these days) has taken five of the stately salons on the Fifth Avenue front, and by a happy combination of the "period" or historical method of arranging exhibits with the more direct and objective plan of grouping according to materials, has effected a set of rich and luxurious special "study galleries" comparable to the famous ones at South Kensington, London, and the Louvre in Paris.

The first two of the new galleries are filled with silverware, mostly objects permanently owned by the museum, including the Truax, Palmer, and other collections, as well as the Cadwalader bequest of snuff-boxes, the Avery collection of spoons, and the Sheffield plate of the Viscountess Woolsey, also the loans of Commodore Stearns.

But just beyond stretches a wondrous kaleidoscopic vista of ceramics, which visitors should make the most of as now exhibited, for some of the principal treasures here are only lent—notably the hundred choice pieces of Italian majolica from the collection of Mortimer L. Schiff, illustrating the art of the famous old painter-potters of Florence and Faenza; and the fascinating group of polychrome tiles in relief—Biblical subjects, doubtless for an altar-piece—prime examples of Gubbio ware, made presumably by Maestro Giorgio, the most celebrated of Renaissance potters and faïence decorators, for the Andreoli family, in 1513. Here, too, are the historic Le Breton French faïences, owned by Mr. Morgan and long since placed in the museum on loan, but formerly scattered through the cloistral alcoves of the Hoentschel wing, where the identity of many unique and ingratiating pieces was lost or confused with other things. Now they are grouped together in cases for the first time—one entirely filled with the poetized natural-history ware of Palissy, two others rich in early Rouen products, full of vivacity in design and workmanship.

More individual and nationally characteristic are the Dutch delfts, early English potteries and German stoneware. But what the arrangement of these three galleries teaches and illustrates primarily, is that majolica, faïence and delftware are essentially one and the same thing, all preceding the porcelain period of their respective countries. For although the process of making porcelain had been known in China ages before, it began in Europe only with the discovery there of kaolin, in the first part of the Eighteenth Century.

And the European porcelain is represented here, too. The third ceramic gallery smiles and glistens with it, in immeasurable variety and charm—historic sequences of Sèvres, little marvels of Meissen or Dresden, British wonder-works in Wedgwood, Worcester, Staffordshire and Chelsea.

In this same gallery, looking as if it belonged and had always been there, they have had the happy thought of putting up that splendid example of Grinling Gibbons ornamental woodcarving, the great overmantel from Holme Lacy, purchased by the museum a year ago.

Come to look about, above and around the cases of ceramics and silver in all the five new galleries, we perceive numerous added attractions in the more or less kindred nature of furniture and tapestries, which are engaging novelties even to the most assiduous frequenters of the museum. Here, making a fitting background for the Sheffield plate, is a Spanish Renaissance doorway that once adorned the home of Stanford White. A door from the celebrated boudoir of the Sagredo Palace in Venice, long owned by the museum but never before exhibited (because there was no appropriate place for it), helps to set off the porcelain panorama.

From the same Venetian show-place are two consoles (corbels, or ornamental brackets), and other panels; while a large Baroque console and mirror frame are recent loans from Thomas F. Ryan. On the lofty walls are some very blithe tapestries of late Fifteenth Century French weave, representing virtues and vices with delightful impartiality. A sumptuous and unusual piece of Fifteenth Century Rhenish tapestry of the Millefleurs design is an anonymous loan. The big Burgundian pieces depicting a surprisingly modern "Siege of Troy" are from the noted collection of Edson Bradley.

In addition to the five new galleries here opened for the special benefit of students of industrial art, it is planned in the near future to arrange six more adjoining rooms of similar character, so that the department of decorative arts will eventually have available for regular current use these special collections of its own things in Wing H and elsewhere, as well as the series of period rooms in the part of the building known as the Hoentschel wing already familiar to visitors. The newest galleries will be devoted to laces, textiles, embroideries, church vestments, and similar examples of the art of weaving, in which latterly the institution has grown, as one might say, fabulously rich.

FINE ARTS

Fine Etchings and Mezzotints

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LONG ISLAND CAMP STARTED

About 2000 of "Rainbow" Division of National Guardsmen Begin Training at Garden City Under Major-General Mann

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 2000 members of the forty-second or "Rainbow" division of national guardsmen are arriving for training at Camp Albert L. Mills, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., and are fast becoming hardened to camp life under the command of Maj.-Gen. William A. Mann. The division is made up of units of the national guard from 26 states and is organized along the lines of the French Army, having 19,000 men in the entire division, a small number of whom are already in camp.

Although recently established, the camp has a uniform appearance and is assuming militaristic smartness rapidly. The long lines of khaki tents spread out on the plain, the activities of the mess tents, and the hustle and bustle of newly arriving companies keep the camp in a state of excitement at all times.

The men are putting in long hard days in drilling and other lines of work required by the regimental commanders. Reveille is sounded at 5:30 in the morning, and after that it is a continuous grind for the "boys in khaki."

The men of the Ohio and Idaho units are expected to arrive shortly and preparations for housing them are now in progress. All the soldiers are housed in tents which are built for eight, but which at the present time have 12 inhabitants, who are forced to sleep on the ground, as there are no cots.

The Young Men's Christian Association tent, already established in camp, furnishes writing materials for the men.

The arrival of the 350 members of the twenty-third infantry from New York, who are helping swell the ranks of the sixty-ninth to war strength, was marked by an informal greeting by the men of the sixty-ninth and a review by Colonel Hine, after which they were divided up and sent to the companies to which they had been assigned. All seemed to be happy and contented and hearty greetings were given to the newcomers.

Refrigerators have been established and water holes dug so that the men are gradually acquiring the comforts of home.

The first battalion parade was held last night with the band at its head. There will be no regimental parades while the sixty-ninth is in camp.

Altogether the site chosen is considered to be ideal. Situated on a large plain, it affords plenty of room for drill grounds, sleeping quarters and all other things necessary to the army camp.

LABOR'S LOYAL LEGION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Members of trades unions who wish to emphasize their loyalty in the face of disloyal utterances of some syndicalists in this country have formed here the first chapter of Labor's Loyal Legion, with the idea of extending the organization to other cities. Prominent in its councils are the unionists of some of the highest type of crafts. Membership, however, is open to all men who work, with hand or head, the only requisite being that the applicant must be sincerely loyal to his country and willing to do the part assigned him in the war.

Several mass meetings have been held, and one is scheduled for this Friday evening. This will be in the form of a twin demonstration, with Clarence Darrow of Chicago, known for his espousal of the labor cause in many lawsuits, speaking at an open-air gathering on the Parade, and James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, addressing a gathering at the Auditorium.

JAPANESE MEN IN HAWAII GUARDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Gov. L. E. Pinkham, at a banquet given for Viscount Ishii and other members of the Japanese commission to the United States, announced that there will be established immediately in Hawaii a company of Japanese guardsmen as an additional unit of infantry. These men will be Hawaiian-born Japanese, and, according to instructions which have been sent by the Governor to Brig.-Gen. Samuel I. Johnson, commander of the national guard, will become a part of the Oahu regiment. The registration day returns show 596 such Japanese in the territory.

ARMED SHIPS TO BE GIVEN MORE SHELLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the official report on the submarine destruction of the American tank steamer Campana, which said the gun crew's supply of shells ran out in the midst of the fight, the amount of ammunition supplied to armed merchant ships will be doubled. The Campana had 180 shells.

The Campana's captain and five of the naval crew were captured and taken on the submarine. Reports have said the submarine was later sunk by a French cruiser.

© R. Tait McKenzie; photo by Chappel Studio, Philadelphia

"Blighty" or "Six Days' Leave" by R. Tait McKenzie

"Six Days Leave" is the descriptive title given to this sketch, but anywhere in England the term "Blighty" will be quite easily understood. It represents a soldier on leave, and his expression of joy and satisfaction in this moderate concession is quite delightful. When the soldiers on leave come pouring into the London station, the Boy Scouts joyfully pounce upon them, arrange to send their telegrams, procure their tickets, and see that they find everything they want. The original of this sketch may be the very man who inquired of his Boy Scout friend, "Hoo far is't tae the toon frae the railway station?"

The sculptor has of course represented he Highlander with full service uniform. It seems awkward to carry about all this impedimenta, but when a man gets separated from his kit he finds that it is lost to him. So in this case he is represented as carrying with him overcoat and rolled up blankets, rifle and intrenching tool, as well as the cartridge belt. It cannot escape notice that he carries a trophy with him also in the shape of a German helmet.

BRITISH ACADEMY HEARS LORD BRYCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Bryce took the chair at the annual meeting of the British Academy, of which he has been President for three years. Maj. Sir F. G. Kenyon was elected to succeed him and the following persons were elected fellows of the academy: Mr. G. F. Hill, Sir George Grierson, Prof. J. S. Reid and Bishop Ryle (dean of Westminster). The following were elected as corresponding fellows: M. Borgeaud (Geneva), M. Emile Cartailhac (Toulouse), Signor Guidi (Rome), Dr. A. T. Hadley (president of Yale University), M. Havet (Paris) and Professor Rostovtsev (Petrograd).

In his presidential address Lord Bryce spoke of the value of newspaper files for historical purposes. He said that they formed a priceless record, but that they had serious defects, as the reader was unable to learn from them what were the real qualities and aims of the leading political figures. With regard to philology he said there were three practical problems to be solved, namely, the reform of English spelling, the addition of new letters to the alphabet appropriated to sounds now ill-covered by the existing letters, and the need for a universal language for purposes of commerce and travel.

Turning to the question of the study of international law, Lord Bryce said the events of the last few years had shown the need for building it up again. If a new system was to command respect and obedience some means must be provided for enforcing such rules as the nations of the world might agree to adopt. They and their allies, who shared with them the desire to provide against the recurrence of such calamities as were then disgracing civilization, were bound to address themselves to the problem of finding the means for securing a permanent peace to be guaranteed by the action of free peace-loving peoples.

It was announced by the secretary that the Rose Mary Crawshay prize of £100 for a work on English literature written by a woman had been awarded to Mlle. Léonie Villard, Agrégée de l'Université de Lyon, for her work on "Jane Austen, sa vie et son oeuvre." A special Rose Mary Crawshay prize had been awarded to Miss F. M. Stawell for work of exceptional merit on Shelley's "Triumph of Life."

BY OTHER EDITORS

Propagandist Treachery

NEW YORK WORLD — Treason masquerades through the country in a dozen different forms. Some of it is disguised as Sinn Fein propaganda, some as Socialist, some as I. W. W., some as pacifist; but all of it is essentially German. All of its champions are doing the Kaiser's work. Their treasonable demonstrations are conducted in public meetings, in newspapers, in circulars and in a general campaign against the war policies of the United States, without interference in most cases from the police or the Federal authorities. Of all these scoundrels, perhaps the most infamous are those of foreign birth who came to the United States to escape political and religious oppression. Their treachery to the Republic is unspeakable and their crime defies definition.

I. W. W. and the Stars and Stripes

SPOKANE CHRONICLE — Every time a group of citizens get together and make martyrs of I. W. W. agitators they are not merely boosting the other fellows' game, but are insulting the flag of the United States. That flag means law. It means order. It means the right of every man who offends to be tried in a fair court. It means that until he is found guilty by such a court he shall not be punished. It means that without the authority of the court he shall not be attacked, expelled or deprived of his home or his liberty. And it is up to every man who really honors that flag to see that it means all of these things all over this country at all times.

Women as Workers

NEW ORLEANS ITEM—Instead of causing the revolution in the labor world that was early predicted, the tremendous increase of women laborers has improved laboring conditions in England. The immediate effects have been shorter hours of labor, fixed "rest periods" during the day, vastly improved sanitary and working conditions and six days as a maximum work week. Male employees are sharing these reforms, and there is little chance of any of the discarded methods and regulations being revived after the war, so that workmen who return from the trenches to their labors will find that during their absence working conditions have been permanently improved by reason of the temporary employment of women. Neither is there longer the fear that the women who have entered the industries will be permanently employed at the expense of the men who may wish to return to their jobs after the war. In giving women employment, the industries, acting in perfect understanding with the Government, gave preference to women whose husbands or sons are in the army. Naturally, when these men are mustered out of service, it will be to the interest of the women to resume their domestic affairs and let the male members of the family resume their industrial pursuits.

Apples in the United States

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The concensus of opinion of the apple shippers who gathered from all over the country, in New York City, the other day, is that there will be more than enough apples grown this year to allot every man, woman and child a half barrel. Several hundred delegates from apple-producing sections met to discuss the situation. There were shippers from the big apple-producing section of the Pacific Northwest, shippers from the Ozark apple-growing region, and shippers from Michigan and the Virginias. They all rubbed elbows and shook hands with the commission men who will help sell their fruit. While the opinion prevailed that the total apple crop will run short by 7,000,000 barrels of last year's crop, which was 67,000,000 barrels, there will be apples enough for everybody. It is not expected that exports this year will amount to anything in view of the embargo against shipments to neutral and belligerent countries. The shipments of the fruit last year amounted to 2,000,000 barrels, so that the estimated shortage amounts to only about 5,000,000 barrels.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position as Director-General of Food Economy, and explains his action as follows:

"When in March I accepted the invitation of Lord Devonport to take up the post of Director-General of Food Economy, the inquiries I instituted at once made it clear that bread was the essence of the problem, and that unless a great saving in the consumption of wheat could be effected (quite apart from an increase in the rate of supply of cereals from overseas) a shortage, with the inevitable result of compulsory rationing would mark the advent of July.

"In these circumstances the food economy compaign, with its motto, 'Eat Less Bread,' was inaugurated, and so far as the reduction in bread consumption is concerned, it has achieved its objective.

"In spite of the serious shortage of potatoes and other bread substitutes, the consumption of flour in June was 15 per cent less than in February, or the equivalent of a reduction of 19.33 per cent in bread. If to this reduction there is added the 10 per cent, saving in the consumption of wheat effected by the new milling restrictions, and the fortunately great increase in the imports of cereals during the last two months, it is evident that the stocks in hand at our harvest are now certain to be larger than anyone, even six weeks ago, would have dared to have anticipated.

"I feel, having regard to these conditions, that the immediate duty imposed upon me by the circumstances existing in March has been fulfilled, and that, therefore, the food economy department no longer calls for my personal supervision. I now beg to tender to you my resignation as Director-General. It remains essential that food economy should still be strictly observed by the nation, but now that the campaign is in full operation I venture to suggest to you that the present requirements of the department could be admirably discharged by Mr. W. A. M. Goode. In a purely honorary capacity Mr. Goode has rendered me the most loyal and complete service."

SUFFRAGE PICKETS ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six women are on bond to appear in the Police Court today, on the charge of obstructing traffic. They were arrested late yesterday in front of one of the White House gates, carrying suffrage colors and banners bearing quotations from President Wilson's speeches and writings.

NATIONAL ARMY TO FILL CAMPS

General Crowder to Issue Report on Working of Selective Draft Law—Second Increment Not Expected Before Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As soon as the mobilization of the first contingent of 687,000 men is completed the Provost Marshal General will issue a full statistical report on the operation of the Selective Draft Law. General Crowder says there has been no discussion of a second increment.

The first increment will fill all the training areas, 16 national guard camps and 16 national army cantonments, to capacity, and there will be a surplus of men besides those assigned to the regular army. The regulars are now 12,000 above full authorized war strength by voluntary enlistment, and the national guard is in a similar situation.

Training facilities are already taxed to make ready the men for the front now available, and it is regarded as very unlikely that organization of an additional 500,000 men of the national army can be begun until early in the spring of 1918. Neither quarters nor personnel to train the force will be available before that time.

Inequalities of an avoidable nature will be shown in the statistical report. There probably will be some amended regulations, based on actual experience with the first increment, and some amendments in the law may be thought desirable.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Aga Khan (Sultan Mahomed Shah) has written in warm defense of Lord Hardinge in the London press. Indian opinion, he declares, heartily indorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept his resignation from the Foreign Office. The Aga Khan is head of the Ismaili Muhammadans, and is in close touch with India and Indian opinion. He is one of the King-Emperor's most loyal subjects, and, toward the close of the eventful year 1914, when Turkey definitely threw in her lot with Germany, the Aga Khan gave a complete statement of his attitude, as head of the Ismailias, which was published in India. His father was a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and his grandfather rendered valuable services to the British Army at the time of the first Afghan war. During the Scinde campaign he also helped to subdue the frontier tribes, and, throughout his life he remained unswervingly loyal to Great Britain. The Aga Khan has followers in Afghanistan, Khorassan, Persia, Arabia, Central Asia, Syria, and Morocco. In 1915 he assisted at the new Sultan of Egypt's (Hussein I) accession, and afterward paid a visit to India. In recognition of his loyal services during the war, the Aga Khan was granted the status of first-class chief, with salute of 11 guns.

Frank LeRond McVey, president of the University of North Dakota since 1909, is to be the next president of the University of Kentucky. He is a product of Ohio Wesleyan and Yale, who, after a brief experience in journalism, settled down in 1895 to an academic career, beginning by teaching history in Columbia University. He went to the University of Minnesota the following year, as a member of the faculty of economics, and there remained until 1907. He was something more than a professor. He was also head of the Minneapolis Associated Charities, secretary of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences, and in a variety of ways made a record that naturally led to his selection as the first chairman of the State Tax Commission. Upon the completion of two years' work in this important office he went to the University of North Dakota. His pen has been busy while he has been teaching and doing his duties as a citizen, and he has chronicled, for the use of coming generations, much of the story of the rise of western populism, the social evolution of Minnesota, and the effect upon national life of industrialism and new methods of transportation.

Arthur Shattuck, a pianist, who, awhile ago, inherited a considerable fortune from his father, a Wisconsin paper manufacturer, announces that the entire income from his estate, amounting to more than $60,000 a year, will be spent on war relief, the same to be administered by the Federal Government so long as the war lasts, and aid is needed. For three years Mr. Shattuck's house in Paris has been used for relief purposes. It is probable that most of the fund which he has created will be spent for the needs of families of musicians who, for any reason, have been impoverished by the war. Mr. Shattuck will earn his own living by his profession until he resumes the use of the capital which he has now placed in trust.

Emory Speer, of Macon, Ga., Federal judge of the southern district of that State, has won national attention again by his decision affirming the constitutionality of the selective draft now under way. The decision came in the course of a decree denying to two Georgian Negroes habeus corpus proceedings in an effort to escape imprisonment for failing to register for military duty. Judge Speer has long been known as one of the ablest jurists of the South and one of its most independent citizens, having often refused to accept popular views on politics, economics and race discrimination whenever they, in his opinion, collided with national law, interests and ideals. He graduated from the University of Georgia, and first held office as Solicitor-General of Georgia, from 1873 to 1876. He has since been a member of Congress, first as an independent Democrat and later as a Republican. From 1883 to 1885 he served as Federal attorney for the district over which, in the latter year, he was made judge; and since that date he has been busy with judicial duties, with his advisory service on important religious and educational boards, and with his classes in the law school of the University of Georgia. He has visited the North more than most men of the South, been the favored orator on civic and political occasions, and eulogist of great men in the nation and in the Republican Party.

Robert Elliott Speer has accepted the chairmanship of the war commission established by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which is said to represent 18,000,000 adherents. Mr. Speer is a Pennsylvanian, educated for the ministry at Princeton and Princeton Theological Seminary, who, nevertheless, never has been pastor of a church, although he has had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His fame rests on his ability as an administrator, first of the foreign missionary interests of the Presbyterian Church North, and second on his aid, as an author and as a speaker of great eloquence and power, in the enlistment and education of young people of all denominations in the propaganda work of Protestant Christianity in non-Christian lands. This work he has done largely in connection with the student volunteer movement, the Northfield conferences, and by his tours of the world as a missionary administrator.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an article in the International Woman Suffrage News, Miss Crystal Macmillan states that the headquarters committee of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is making an inquiry into the question of the nationality of married women, and to obtain information as to the present position it is sending out a questionnaire. A few experts are meeting together to discuss the lines on which the inquiry is to be conducted. Miss Macmillan deals at some length with the complicated matter of the different laws regarding the position of women in this respect in various countries. An important investigation of the subject was made in 1905, and she states that the practice obtaining then, by which a married woman is denied the choice of nationality given to her husband, has not been altered, although in certain special cases there are exceptions to this rule, and some small alterations have been made in the status of married women.

The hardships specially arising from the war, says the article, which have resulted in so many women being treated as alien epemies in their own countries, have brought home to the organized women the need for amendment of the laws. The national auxiliaries of the alliance in Switzerland, Sweden, France, Australia, and Great Britain have recently passed resolutions on the subject, as have also the National Councils of Women of the Netherlands, Sweden, and Great Britain and Ireland. The Frederica Bremer Society of Sweden and the British Dominions Women's Suffrage Union have also urged the need of the reform. It is a question which must ultimately be solved internationally, and the headquarters committee hope that the response to the questionnaire which is being sent to the auxiliaries of the alliance will supply valuable material for possible common action by women in all countries.

PLAN TO DEFEAT PRUSSIANISM

Senator Owen Proposes World Movement of Foes of Anarchy to Establish International Government

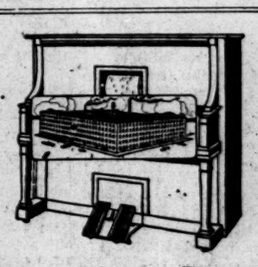
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, late on Thursday, addressed the Senate on Senate joint resolution 94, which proposes, as a war measure, an "international convention for the purpose of terminating international anarchy, establishing international government in lieu thereof, and coercing the Teutonic military conspiracy by the organized commercial, financial, military and naval powers of the world."

Mr. Owen stated that such a move was one well calculated to bring a speedy termination to the war. "The pan-German leaders" he said, "are in control of the governmental powers and of the army and navy of Germany. They demand annexations and indemnities, they regard treaties as scraps of paper, they have terrorized the seas, made war on us and all nations, and conspired against our future peace. They are using the German people as puppets and pawns on the checkerboard of war.

"The conspiracy of the Prussian military autocracy," continued Senator Owen, "to rule the world and destroy the democracies of the world is of long standing, as the secret treaty of Verona completely demonstrates. They capture neighboring territory, and put the inhabitants to laboring for the military powers. They capture adjacent people and put the inhabitants in the trenches with rifles, to help the military in its lust for world-wide conquest. It would be an act of madness for the world to temporize with this spirit. German diplomacy throughout the world has been busy weakening other nations whose powers might be used against the military autocracy. The time has come for the United States to use every energy to organize the powers of the whole world in suppressing the Teutonic military autocracy and suppressing forever its conspiracy to rule mankind by military force and terrorism.

"In organizing the world to break down the Teutonic military conspiracy against the world," continued the Oklahoma Senator, "the world should, nevertheless, give assurance to the Teutonic people that the world does not wish to crush the Teutonic people or require of them more than absolute justice demands in the way of restoring territory wrongfully taken, property seized, appropriated or destroyed by the Teutonic people under the leadership of the Prussian military autocracy. I have submitted Senate joint resolution 94 containing a plan which I believe will lead to an early overthrow of the Teutonic military conspiracy, which will lead to an earlier awakening of the Teutonic people to the danger of such leadership and to the necessity of their demanding the right of self-government, in order that sanity may be restored to their councils. My proposal is an immediate international convention of all belligerent and neutral nations to establish an international government with legislative, executive and judicial powers and an army and navy to enforce the rights of the member nations and to coerce Prussian militarism."



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

R. L. MURRAY TO MEET STRACHAN

Play Off Postponed Semifinal-Round Match in "Patriotic" Lawn Tennis Singles Today at West Side Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. L. Murray of Niagara Falls and J. R. Strachan of California are scheduled to meet this afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., in the semifinal round of the "Patriotic" lawn tennis singles tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. This match was scheduled to be played Thursday afternoon, but conditions were such that it could not be played at that time.

Miss Mary Browne of California and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York will meet in the second of their three matches for the J. S. Myrick trophy. Miss Browne is now leading in this series 27 points to 10. In addition to this Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams, 2d., of Boston, will play a mixed-doubles exhibition match with Miss Mary Browne and N. W. Niles of Boston.

The junior and boys' championship divisions will also be conducted today with second and third-round matches in each.

One of the semifinal round matches in the singles was completed yesterday and it furnished the big upset of the tournament as N. W. Niles of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated R. N. Williams 2d., also of Boston, and the present national singles champion, in three out of four sets, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. As the championship title is not being played for this season, the result does not affect Williams holding the honor.

Conditions were very unfavorable when the players took the court and there was a delay in the fourth set of more than 30 minutes before play could be continued. A second court was used in the final set, having previously been covered with canvas.

It was apparent from the start that the conditions badly handicapped Williams, with his fast stroking and footwork. Playing with such a narrow margin of safety over the net and along the lines, as is his custom, he could not get the heavy balls to respond to his whiplike strokes and he made many errors. Niles, too, was handicapped. He was by far the steadier of the two, however, playing with precision and care to Williams' backhand and taking advantage of the latter's errors and rather daring attempts to handle the ball in the manner for which the champion is famous under real tennis playing conditions. The winner was always steady, being willing to wait until he found an opening for such points as he won through placement shots, and the slow and uncertain footing aided him in this feature of the game. Both players repeatedly slipped and floundered on the turf at critical periods in the game.

Niles is entitled to much credit for his victory, yet if was not convincing of his superiority to the same extent as had the title been at stake in the present event. He attained heights of tennis which showed him at his best, probably stronger than at any time in the last two years, but Williams was far from being at his best. Having been at Plattsburg all summer, he has had small opportunity for tennis, and some eight or 10 matches are all that he has played this season. When this is taken into consideration, it is really remarkable that he did so well. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Niles .....4 1 4 4 4 0 5 4—26—6
Williams .....0 4 0 1 0 4 3 0—12—2

SECOND SET
Niles .....4 4 1 1 3 1 4 0 6 3—27—4
Williams .....1 0 4 4 5 4 2 4 4 5—33—6

THIRD SET
Niles .....9 0 9 2 4 2 4 1 4 5—40—8
Williams .....7 4 7 4 0 4 1 4 1 3—35—4

FOURTH SET
Niles .....4 4 4 8 5 3 7 0 4—39—6
Williams .....2 6 2 6 3 5 5 4 1—34—3

NATIONAL SINGLES TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Conditions also resulted in a curtailment of the program of matches for the boys' and junior national championships. Two junior matches and only one boys' contest were played.

C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, who had made such brilliant progress in the big singles event, advanced into the third round of the junior tourney through a victory over George Throckmorton, younger brother of H. A. Throckmorton, at 6—1, 5—1, 6—0. Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis defeated L. E. Williams of Chicago, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4.

In the boys' tournament Vincent Richards of Yonkers defeated Paul Conklin of Washington and Arnold Silverman of Pittsburgh was eliminated by J. E. D. Jones Jr. of Providence, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Fritz Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated L. E. Williams, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4.

NATIONAL BOYS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

J. D. E. Jones Jr., Providence, defeated Arnold Silverman, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Paul Conklin, Washington, 6—4, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

BOSTON GETS COVINGTON

Clarence Covington, an outfielder and first baseman, has been purchased by the Boston Nationals from Little Rock of the Southern Association. Covington hits and throws lefthanded. He will join Boston at the end of the minor league season.

CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK EVENTS DUE TOMORROW

New England A. A. U. Meeting on Tech Field—Title Holders Plan to Defend Honors

Officials in charge of arrangements for the championship track and field meet of the New England Amateur Athletic Union, which is scheduled for Technology Field, Cambridge, tomorrow, look for some excellent competition in all of the events, and expect that a big field will start. Ten of the 12 New England athletes who won titles in the sectional championships last year have entered this year, and will try to retain their titles. Leo Foley, former Harvard runner, who was the only double winner last year, will not be able to compete Saturday, as he is in New Hampshire and so cannot defend the 100 and 220-yard titles. J. T. Higgins is serving in the United States Army, and will not defend his half-mile title.

The other events will all have their last year's winners to defend them, and the list includes so many stars that the events are sure to be well worth seeing. The list of title holders who will compete includes T. J. Halpin, Boston Athletic Association; in the 440-yard run; A. D. Colby, B. A. A., in the mile run; Harold Weeks, I. A. A. A., five-mile run; F. A. Savage, B. A. A., 120-yard high hurdles; W. H. Meanix, B. A. A., 220-yard low hurdles; M. J. Wright, B. A. A., pole-vault; H. A. Barwise, B. A. A., high jump; A. F. McLaughlin, B. A. A., hop, step and jump; and John Lawlor, B. A. A., shot-put.

There has been some question as to whether T. J. Halpin would compete or not in the 440-yard distance, as the noted B. A. A. runner has not rounded into his usual form this year, and is not at his best by any means. However, Manager G. V. Brown of the B. A. A. thinks that Halpin will defend his title tomorow.

The Amateur Athletic Union is the only large athletic organization in the United States which is carrying through its events on a championship basis, having voted down the proposal to hold the meets on a patriotic basis. It is very unlikely that tomorrow's meet will be anywhere near as large as in other seasons, and it is not expected that a very great crowd will turn out to see the athletes in action, but some good competition should be brought out by the field, which includes nearly 100 entries.

SENIOR GOLFERS PLAN TOURNEY FOR SEPTEMBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Seniors Golf Association has announced its tournament at Apawamis on Sept. 18, 19, 20 and 21. This will be the thirteenth annual tournament held by the seniors and the first held under the Senior Golf Association. Four days, as usual, will be required for this event, but as the field is divided it means only two days of actual play for each player.

There will be low net and low gross prizes in Class A, and low net in Classes B, C and D. The competitions will be 36 holes, but, there will be prizes for low 18 as well, and in addition to this a kickers' handicap and the usual putting contest.

Entries for this event must be sent to Frank Presbrey, chairman of the committee, on or before Sept. 10. No entry will be accepted from anyone not a member of the association.

LADIES RACE AT DUXBURY CLUB

DUXBURY, Mass.—The start of the summer series of yachting for ladies was held by the Duxbury Yacht Club Thursday in Duxbury Bay. Only six in two classes competed as the average for the other boats in the fleets was too low to warrant their entering the races. A cup will be given for high average in each class.

Miss Helen Maxwell, the skipper of the Wiki-Wiki, looks like a cup winner for the season, in the Bay Bird class, and Miss Margaret Winslow, with the Virginia, should win the honors in the knockabout class. The latter class sailed a nine-mile course while the Bay Birds had a seven-mile course. A strong wind prevailed.

FIFTEEN-FOOT KNOCKABOUT CLASS

Name and owner	h	m	s
Virginia, Miss Margaret Winslow	1	04	10
Dodo, Miss Harriet Ellison	1	04	57

BAY BIRD CLASS

Wiki-Wiki, Miss Helen Maxwell		51	37
Widgeon, Miss Ellen Perkins		52	42
Kildeb, Miss Eleanor Allen		54	20
Avocet, Miss Louise Coburn		54	57

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P C
Toronto	74	50	.597
Providence	71	48	.597
Baltimore	70	51	.579
Newark	69	52	.570
Rochester	58	65	.472
Buffalo	54	69	.439
Richmond	45	74	.378
Montreal	46	78	.371

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Montreal

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—3	12	5	
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	4	2	

Batteries—Hersche and Howley; Enzman, Pennington and Egan, Blackwell.

At Rochester

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	7	1	
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	8	2	

Batteries—Thormahlen and Schaufele; Lohman and Sandberg.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Toronto.
Newark at Montreal.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

BOSTON IS ONLY EASTERN WINNER

Red Sox Defeat St. Louis While Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland Clubs Are Other Victors in the American League Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C 1917	P C 1916
Chicago	75	46	.620	.42
Boston	71	46	.607	.598
Cleveland	67	56	.545	.525
Detroit	62	57	.521	.537
New York	55	60	.478	.542
Washington	54	62	.466	.483
St. Louis	46	74	.383	.537
Philadelphia	42	71	.372	.219

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 6, Washington 0.
Cleveland 4, New York 2.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

No games scheduled.

The margin between first and second places in the American League baseball championship standing is today still about two full games, as the Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox both won their contests Thursday afternoon. In fact the Boston club was the only eastern team able to win in the West, the world's champions defeating the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 2. Chicago easily defeated Washington, 6 to 0.

In the two other games played in this league, Detroit easily overwhelmed the Athletics, 7 to 3 and also staged the second triple play of the American League season, while Cleveland won from the New York Highlanders, 4 to 2.

RED SOX DEFEAT ST. LOUIS BY 4-2

ST LOUIS, Mo.—Severeid's miss of Sloan's throw to the plate in the third inning was responsible for St. Louis' loss of Thursday's game to Boston, 4 to 2. With one out in the third, Barry singled and took second on Hoblitzell's out at first. Lewis singled to right and when Severeid dropped Sloan's perfect throw, Barry scored. Lewis went to third on the error and scored on a single by Hooper. Score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4	11	0	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	10	1	

Batteries—Mays and Thomas; Sothoron, Rogers and Severeid. Umpires—Morlarty and Evans. Time—1h. 40m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS WASHINGTON, 6 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—Military and flag-raising day was topped off with a 6 to 0 victory for Chicago over Washington in the first game of the series Thursday. The locals bunched hits off Shaw in the third and fourth innings and won easily. Cicotte was hit hard, but was given good support in the pinches.

The Chicago and Washington clubs put on their drill for the inspection of Col. Raymond Sheldon, who is to act as judge in deciding the best-drilled team. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	x—6	6	3	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	3	

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Ayers, Shaw and Henry, Ainsmith. Umpires—Owens and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 44m.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM NEW YORK

CLEVELAND, O.—Although New York made as many hits as Cleveland Thursday, the locals made better use of their safe drives and won, 4 to 2. Tris Speaker made his reentrance in the game after being out eight days. He struck out the first time up and retired in the sixth inning. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x—4	8	0	
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2	8	0	

Batteries—Klepfer and O'Neill; Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 10m.

DETROIT DEFEATS ATHLETICS BY 7-3

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit hit Noyes hard and won the first game of the series from Philadelphia, 7 to 3, here Thursday. Dauss was found for nine hits, but kept them scattered. Detroit made a triple play in the sixth inning.

With Bates on second and Strunk on first, McInnis lined to Bush, who threw to Young in time to double Bates before he could return to second, and Young then threw to Burns, retiring Strunk. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	x—7	15	0	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—3	9	5	

Batteries—Dauss and Spencer; Noyes and Schang. Umpires—Dinneen and Nallin. Time—1h. 57m.

PENN WILL PLAY GEORGIA ELEVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania football management announced Thursday that it would play the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta on Saturday, Oct. 6.

This game takes the place of the West Point contest, which was canceled when the military academy called off all its athletics. It will be the first time that Pennsylvania has gone so far south for an opponent.

PICKUPS

Manager Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics has suspended Pitcher Bush for the rest of the season.

The Pittsburgh club appears to have a promising leadoff man in Jackson. He is a good waiter, bats well and is very fast going down to first base.

Chicago made a run for every hit yesterday, getting six of each while the Washington Senators were unable to score even though they made eight safe hits.

As both the Boston and Chicago teams won yesterday the margin between first and second places in the American League standing remains unchanged.

The Brooklyn and Chicago National League clubs are to play an exhibition game at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., next Sunday, for the entertainment of the soldiers stationed there.

Tyler and Grimes had a fine pitchers' battle yesterday with the Boston man having slightly the better of the Pittsburgh boxman, allowing only three hits to four for Grimes.

This is an off day for the clubs in the American League as no games are scheduled to be played. Philadelphia has a postponed game at Detroit which may take place this afternoon.

Boston was the only eastern club able to win a game in the American League yesterday. This also held good in the National League where four games were started but only two were finished.

Cobb of Detroit gave his batting average a good boost yesterday by getting three hits in four times at bat. His average is now .383, just 30 points more than Sisler of the St. Louis Browns who is second.

J. J. Lane, secretary of the Boston Americans, has been ordered to report at the Charlestown Navy Yard Monday for war duties. He will end his work with the Boston club Saturday night. Lawrence Graver will probably act as secretary of the club, although no official announcement has as yet been made.

Detroit made the second American League triple play of the season yesterday and the third that has taken place in the two major leagues. Bush, Young and Burns were the players who figured in it. The other American League one was made April 30 by St. Louis against Cleveland, Austin, Kenworthy and Lavin making it. The National League one was made by Fitzpatrick, Konetchy and Rawlings of Boston, July 31.

MANY ATHLETES FROM THE SOUTH GET POSITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Nearly 40 amateur athletes residing in Louisiana and Mississippi—many of them in New Orleans—who deserted football, baseball, track, field, golf, tennis, basketball and indoor baseball to prepare themselves to serve their country in war, are among those granted commissions from second lieutenants up to captains, in the graduating class at the student-officers' training camp at Ft. L. H. Roots, Ark.

Five of the number—D. M. Scott, Woodville, Miss., regarded as champion half-mile runner of the United States; T. L. Gaddy, Mississippi A. & M. sprinter; G. W. Booth, former Tulane catcher; and W. C. Green and M. L. Gooserand, former Louisiana State University football stars, have been made second lieutenants in the regular army. The other athletes of the two states received their commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

Athletes of Louisiana and Mississippi made remarkable showings at Ft. Roots, and some of the best men who ever played football at Tulane, Louisiana State University or any of the Mississippi colleges are on the honor rolls. Of these, L. A. Himes, former quarterback of Louisiana State University; Garrett George, former captain of the Tulane eleven, and Forrest McGraw, a Tulane star of two years ago, are listed as second lieutenants. Rowing furnished two reserve corps officers, also, in John Longmire and Paul Kernaghan, the former of whom is a captain, and the latter a first lieutenant. Basketball gave P. C. Altman, Tulane star, to the quartermaster's corps, and J. D. Ewing, former captain of the Virginia Military Institute five, to be captain, O. R. C.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
New Haven	59	30	.663
Lawrence	55	40	.579
New London	48	45	.516
Worcester	45	45	.500
Bridgeport	43	47	.478
Springfield	40	48	.455
Portland	40	53	.430
Hartford	36	58	.383

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New London 2, Lawrence 0.
New Haven-Springfield, postponed.
Worcester-Bridgeport, postponed.
Portland-Hartford, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Hartford at Portland.
New London at Lawrence.
New Haven at Worcester.
Bridgeport at Springfield.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 3, Birmingham 1.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 0.
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 4.
New Orleans 5, Little Rock 1.
Little Rock 2, New Orleans 1.
Memphis 2, Mobile 1.

TWO RESULTS IN THE NATIONAL

Boston Defeats Pittsburgh While St. Louis Wins From Brooklyn—New York and Chicago Tie and Other Game Is Off

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C 1917	P C 1916
New York	71	39	.645	.482
Philadelphia	60	48	.575	.586
St. Louis	62	55	.530	.444
Cincinnati	63	58	.521	.373
Chicago	60	57	.513	.448
Brooklyn	54	59	.478	.618
Boston	48	60	.444	.600
Pittsburgh	36	78	.316	.468

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 0, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 5.
Cincinnati-Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York, two games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Four games were started in the National League baseball championship series Thursday, but only two resulted in final victories. Boston won a hard-fought game from Pittsburgh by a score of 2 to 1 and St. Louis defeated the Brooklyn champions by a score of 7 to 5.

New York and Chicago played five innings of their game and then had to postpone it with the score tied at 0 to 0. Cincinnati and Philadelphia were forced to call their game at the end of the third inning, with the score 7 to 1 in favor of Philadelphia.

BOSTON BRAVES WIN FROM PITTSBURGH, 2-1

The Boston Braves opened their last series with the Pittsburgh club at Braves Field Thursday afternoon with a hard-fought, 2 to 1 victory. Both teams played fine baseball and the two opposing pitchers were in championship form.

Tyler pitched for Boston and allowed only three hits, one of which was of the "scratch" variety. Grimes pitched for Pittsburgh and did almost as well, allowing only four hits. Catches by Jackson and Bigbee for Pittsburgh were the fielding features and the batting of Kelly of Boston was timely. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	x—2	4	1	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	3	1	

Batteries—Tyler and Meyers, Rico; Grimes and Schmidt. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

GIANTS IN TIE WITH CHICAGO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York and Chicago played a brief 0—0 tie game here Thursday, unfavorable conditions stopping the game after five innings. Schupp and Vaughn were having a brilliant battle, only 16 players having gone to bat for each side. Schupp permitted only one hit and Vaughn two.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	0	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	0	

Batteries—Schupp and Rariden; Vaughn and Elliott. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—45m.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN BY 7-5

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn lost the first game of the series to St. Louis here Thursday, 7 to 5. Three singles, a triple and an error gave St. Louis four runs in the first inning. Two triples and two singles scored three more in the fifth.

Meadows was wild and retired in the second inning after Pfeffer had singled and Krueger had tripled. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—7	13	0	
Brooklyn	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—5	9	2	

Batteries — Meadows, Packard and Gonzales; S. Smith and Krueger. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 40m.

POLAND SPRINGS CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF ADVANCES

POLAND SPRINGS, Me.—In the second round match play of the Poland Springs championship golf tournament Thursday Hugh Halsell of Dallas defeated C. E. Robertson of Brookline, 6 and 5; Malcolm Meacham of New York defeated E. W. Taylor Jr., of Germantown, Pa., 5 and 4; Royal Little of Brookline defeated O. F. Woodward Jr., Fall River, 2 and 1; Howard Holton of Philadelphia defeated M. M. Singer of New York, 1 up (20 holes).

In the best eight tournament E. P. Ricker Jr., defeated C. R. Hathaway of Litchfield 1 up. Alfred Howard of Boston was declared winner over W. J. Flather of Washington by default. C. H. Warren of New York defeated J. S. Hill of Durham, N. C., 2 and 1. S. P. Holton of Philadelphia defeated K. K. Chambers of Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

POWER BOATS ARE DELAYED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Unfavorable conditions caused a postponement of Thursday's scheduled races of the American Power Boat Association's annual regatta. The first of the series of three gold cup races will be held today.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP SHOOT NOT COMPLETED

Four Gunners Tied for Lead With 79 Hits Out of 80 at the South Shore Club Range

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Grand American handicap, a race of 100 targets from distances ranging from 16 to 26 yards, was not completed Thursday at the South Shore Country Club traps, where the trap shooting classic of the year is being held.

After the committee had decided that only 80 of the 100 targets would be shot Thursday, four shooters were tied for first place. Mark Arie of Thomasboro, Ill., who shot from the 22-yard rise and who won the national amateur championship at single targets and who was runnerup in the amateur double event, finished with a score of 79. He missed his seventy-first target.

U. H. Francis of Drumright, Okla., who shot from the 18-yard rise, also turned in a 79 score. Following this phenomenal shooting, Raymond Buchanan of Duluth, Minn., who shot from 19 yards, turned in another 79. Shortly afterward Frank Hale of Mitchell, S. D., broke 79, missing his seventy-fifth target. He shot from 17-yard rise.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED TO RUN BIG TRACK MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The junior, senior, all-around and relay championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held at the Washington University Stadium, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, respectively. The earnings will be donated to the St. Louis chapter of the American Red Cross, and all of the large civic societies are cooperating to make these championships the equal of any held. The games are being conducted under the supervision of the following executive committee:

Mayor H. W. Kiel of St. Louis, J. L. Davis, president Chamber of Commerce; M. L. Wilkinson, president Retailers Association; Goodman King, president Convention Bureau; J. W. Garneau, president Missouri Athletic Association; J. H. Holliday, secretary St. Louis Chapter American Red Cross; T. G. Watts Jr., president Western A. A. U.; Richard McCullough, president United Railways Company.

There will be 19 events contested at the junior championships, 19 at the senior championships, one all-around championship, and five events at the relay championships, making a total of 44 events to be contested in all.

Entries and other information in relation to the above can be had from F. W. Rubien, chairman A. A. U. championship committee, New York City, or T. G. Watts Jr., 621 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

WORCESTER MEN FORM GOLF TEAM

WORCESTER, Mass.—R. E. Harlow, Arnold Statz and B. W. Ayres Jr., were picked Thursday as the team to represent Worcester's municipal golf links in a match with Hartford municipal links team for the privilege of competing in the national tournament as representatives of the East. C. F. Kirby, who had an even chance to make the third member of the team, played an 18-hole match Thursday against bogey for the place, but lost.

The Worcester men will go to Hartford today to familiarize themselves with the Goodwin Park links for the first match tomorrow. The return match will be on the Worcester municipal links on Sept. 1.

NEW YORK GIANTS SECURE CATCHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York National League Club has purchased Catcher John Onslow from the Buffalo club, the deal to become effective Aug. 25. Substitute Outfielder John Murray was informed by the Giants of his unconditional release, to become effective on the same date. This is the third time Murray has been released by the local club in two years.

The New York club returned Catcher J. Snyder to the Brooklyn club as the National League refused to sanction his purchase because the Giants already had 22 players on their roster.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS CANCELED SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina has canceled its tentative football schedule after a meeting of the athletic council and a conference with the college authorities. The university will offer instead courses in military training modeled on the lines of the officers' reserve training corps courses.

"The university can not give the attention necessary to the carrying out of a major athletic schedule this fall and at the same time meet what it conceives to be its present obligations with reference to the war," explained President E. K. Graham.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 4.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Syracuse 4, Elmira 3.
Elmira 2, Syracuse 1.
Wilkebarre 1, Reading 1.
Binghamton 10, Scranton 1.

MANY MICHIGAN ATHLETES WIN

Wolverines Who Have Won Honors on Athletic Teams at Ann Arbor Given Commissions in the U. S. Army Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—One Michigan coach, five former varsity captains and 16 former varsity athletes were numbered among the names recently given out in the lists of army officers from Ft. Sheridan, while Michigan class athletes and men otherwise prominent in campus and business life were to be counted by the score. Fourteen Wolverine athletes received commissions from the first camp, seven were admitted to the second camp and one was made an alternate to the second camp with a strong likelihood that he will be admitted.

Many other former athletes are already in the service, while practically every member of last year's teams is either in France or in a training camp. The entire football backfield is at the Great Lakes Training Camp, while M. H. Pontius, assistant football coach, has been given a commission from a western camp.

Coach Carl Lundgren of the Michigan baseball team is the only varsity tutor to be found among the graduates from the first Ft. Sheridan camp. Lundgren received a second lieutenancy in the quartermaster's corps in the national army. He has coached Michigan baseball nines for the last five seasons, turning out such men as George Sisler and Elmer Brandell during that period.

Two men from Coach F. H. Yost's all-time Michigan eleven are enrolled for the second Sheridan camp, Albert Benbrook and J. B. Craig being probably the best-known athletes in the entire list. Benbrook was an all-American guard and captain in 1910, while Craig made Walter Camp's team as a halfback in 1913. Craig was also a varsity track man, winning the low hurdles at the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet in 1912.

The roster for the second camp also included the names of James Raynsford, football captain in 1914; Ernest Allmendinger, star guard in 1912 and 1913; Frank Millard, varsity guard in 1914, and W. P. Thomas, third baseman on Lundgren's 1916 nine. C. F. Cross, an alternate for the second camp, was a varsity weight man on the track squad for the last three years.

John Codd, acting lawn tennis captain in 1917, received a second lieutenancy in the Officers Reserve Corps at the first camp. Codd is a son of G. P. Codd, varsity baseball captain in 1891, and a former mayor of Detroit. Another Detroiter, Lawrence Roehm, received a simalar commission. Roehm played quarterback on the 1915 eleven, after making an uphill fight for three years to win a regular berth.

T. A. Bogle Jr., who is a captain in the field artillery, was one of the best tackles Yost ever turned out at Ann Arbor. He played on the 1910 and 1911 teams, alongside Benbrook and Quinn.

J. K. Watkins is one of the real old timers in the list. Watkins played a half for Yost back in 1907, in the first lean years after Michigan left the Western Conference. He is a captain in the field artillery, Officers Reserve Corps.

F. A. Picard, who held down a quarterback position in 1911, is captain of infantry in the reserve corps. Picard coached the Saginaw High School team for one season after his graduation, before going into business in that city. C. P. Quinn, another captain of infantry, played in the line in 1910 and 1911. He is a Saginaw product also, one of a famous preparatory school eleven which started to go through the university together, but split after the first year at Ann Arbor. Arthur Cornwell was another of this crowd. Cornwell is a second lieutenant.

E. P. McQueen captained the baseball nine in 1914. He is one of the new captains of infantry. McQueen played second base while in the university, being one of the best keystone men ever developed on Ferry Field. F. W. Sheehy, centerfielder in 1914 and 1915, was lead-off man for Coach Lundgren during both of his years as a regular. Harrison Caswell, who played various infield positions during the last two years, has received a second lieutenancy along with Sheehy. C. O. Skinner, who played a line position in 1915, is a first lieutenant in the field artillery.

PROFESSIONALS WIN GOLF MATCH

YORK HARBOR, Me.—Donald Ross, the professional golfer, and William Wilson, a local professional, in a four-ball match Thursday at the York Country Club defeated W. H. Hunter of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., and C. A. Pierce of St. Louis 1 up, 19 holes.

In the semifinals of the championship tourney, A. C. Jenkins defeated A. N. Williams 2 and 1, and C. A. Pierce defeated W. H. Hunter 1 up. Pierce, who was last year's winner, will meet Jenkins in the final 36 holes.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"
PITTSBURGH
TOMORROW AT 3:00
Tickets at Read's, 364 Washington St.
CINCINNATI—Monday

SOLDIERS HAVE Y. M. C. A. HUT

Central Location Secured in London Where Clubhouse Is Established—Secretaries Appointed for European Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In anticipation of the arrival in Europe of United States soldiers, the Young Men's Christian Association, at a cost of $45,000, has taken over and rushed to completion a large hut, which was being built for British troops at Aldwych, on the Strand, opposite Somerset House, in London. The association building will provide lodgings and meals, and will make a recreation center for enlisted men who are passing through or are on leave in London. Plans are also on foot for the provision of club accommodations for United States officers.

As explained by Y. M. C. A. officials here, the Aldwych hut will provide sleeping accommodations for more than 350 men, and will be fully equipped with billiard and game rooms, café, writing and reading rooms and a soda fountain. The word hut in connection with the work of the army and navy Y. M. C. A. has come to have a very specific meaning in the last three years wherever the troops of the Allies have gone. A hut outside the chief centers of population is a more or less temporary building of wood or sheet steel, similar to the thousands of army barracks spread all over Europe. It is usually about 30 or 40 feet wide and from 60 to 80 feet long. At one end is a counter, where light meals are served and where small personal needs of the soldier are filled. At the opposite end there is a platform and a piano, where concerts, lectures and impromptu exhibitions of all kinds are held. Between the two ends are billiard and game tables, writing tables and tables with magazines and newspapers. There is also in most huts a quiet room for study classes, for undisturbed reading, and for devotional services. In the city huts there are also large dormitories with excellent sleeping accommodation for men on leave.

The hut, then, is where the soldier can find the nearest approach to the normality of civilian life from which he has been separated. The word has come to include such social and recreational centers of the Y. M. C. A., whether carried on in city buildings, huts proper, tents, marquees, converted barns or dugouts in the trenches.

The location of this American hut at Aldwych is particularly favorable, since it is in the heart of London, on the Strand, almost halfway between the city proper and the West End, and also at the foot of Kingsway, which leads to the Holborn and Oxford Street districts. It is conveniently located to all entertainment centers, and by underground and omnibus connection is easily made with all the points of interest in London and its environs. Moreover, it is just across the river from Waterloo Station, where the men arrive when they come on leave from the trenches. At Waterloo American soldiers, when they arrive on leave, will be met by members of the Y. M. C. A. patrol service and will be directed to Aldwych.

A committee of representative Americans residing in London has been formed to cooperate in this work of providing recreational facilities for soldiers. Of this committee the United States Ambassador, the Hon. Walter Hines Page, and Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General, are honorary presidents. The president is F. E. Powell of the Anglo-American Oil Company and president of the American Society in London. Plans are being made for Association hostels and clubs wherever such accommodations may prove to be needed in Great Britain and France. There are now nearly 150 American secretaries working in Europe. Additional secretaries are being sent abroad at the rate of 75 a month. The chief representative of the American Associations in England is E. C. Carter, with a temporary office at 45 Bedford Square, London, W. C. In France the executive leadership is vested in E. C. Carter, D. A. Davis, F. B. Shipp and L. A. Crossett, who have behind them a strong committee of Americans in Paris. The national headquarters for this work is at 31 Avenue Montaigne. About 80 American secretaries are at work in France or are shortly to arrive there.

DEBATE ON COAL SUPPLY IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Chamber of Deputies devoted an entire sitting recently to the discussion of the outlook for next winter in the matter of the provision of coal. The statement made by M. Loucheur, who has recently exchanged the undersecretary of state for munitions for a similar appointment in the administration of the coal supply, was on the whole, well received. M. Loucheur, who has the reputation of being an able man of business, began his speech by quoting the figures relating to the import of British coal and those relating to the home supply. Submarine conditions had decreased the import of British coal, he said. In June, 1916, 2,000,000 tons of coal had been imported; in February, 1917, the figure fell to 1,100,000 tons, in March to 1,300,000 tons, in April to 1,400,000, in June to 1,700,000 tons. The British Government was giving France loyal aid in the matter of coal and coal transport, said M. Loucheur. M. de Monzie in Paris, and M. Guernier in London, had drawn up a whole program dealing with coal importations and the rotation system. There would, therefore, be an improvement in the near future in the matter of imports.

As for French coal, the production before the war had amounted to 1,400,000 tons per month. In the month of April of this year it had reached 2,000,000 tons. This was not enough; M. Loucheur declared that it must amount to 2,800,000 tons. This quantity must be attained by an increase in the personnel of the mines, by sending back miners of the classes 1910, 1911 and 1912. The new undersecretary said that he did not intend to put up with the vain formalities of the depots, and the statement was received with cheers by the deputies. The stocks, he continued, had given out, whereas last year there were stocks of coal for two months, they now would only last a fortnight, and this was the main cause of the difficulties of distribution. Speculations were going on, and Parliament would have to amend the law by increasing the penalties to be imposed on speculators. Those persons, said M. Loucheur, who are now buying coal at from 300 to 400 francs per ton are making themselves the accomplices of the speculators. As far as I am concerned I intend to institute proceedings against them just as much as against the speculators themselves.

The only way in which to regulate distribution, declared the Minister further, was by the requisition of the French mines and of British coal in French ports. The coal would then be distributed in the following order: (1) Household coal through the intermediary of prefects and municipalities; (2) gas and electric factories, since it was impossible to separate the two; (3) railways; (4) munition factories, commissariat, navigation; (5) the large industries which are not connected with war work and which will be provided through the chambers of commerce. Paris will get its coal by means of the coal card, this being the only way of insuring the minimum of coal necessary at a reasonable rate.

M. Loucheur concluded by once more affirming that speculation would be definitely dealt with, that prices would be lowered and that he hoped that unless grave incidents occurred or difficulties of transport arose, there would be reasonably sufficient coal during the winter. Before the passing of the order of the day M. Valette, Socialist, pointed out that M. Loucheur was carrying out the recommendations which had not ceased to be made by the commission of mines and which had the unqualified approval of the Socialist Party.

By 442 to 1 the 56 articles of the income tax bill have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

COAL SITUATION IN TORONTO BETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Owing to the activity of the Retail Merchants Association, 233 of the 500 coal cars held up on this side of the border have been returned to the Lehigh Valley Railway from points on the Grand Trunk and other Ontario lines, and as a result the Lehigh Valley has canceled its embargo against open shipments for Canadian lines.

The situation caused by the holding of cars by coal dealers was most acute, and the Lehigh Valley had no other recourse than to declare a demurrage on Ontario lines until such time as coal dealers saw the necessity of returning cars promptly.

Since Aug. 10, coal has not been coming into Ontario as fast as it should do, but this is a condition over which shippers have absolutely no control. Despite this, however, Toronto has in its bins 40 per cent of its coal requirements for the season, the amount of which varies from 670,000 to 723,000 tons.

This relief of the standing car congestion has cleared up the situation materially, and the Retail Merchants Association believes that there is now no cause for apprehension as to a shortage of coal for the coming winter, though there is little hope of a reduction in prices.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Minister of Customs, Hon. H. J. Reid, has laid on the table of the House of Commons a statement of Canada's trade, exclusive of imports and exports of coin and bullion and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada for the month of July which shows an increase of almost $100,000,000 as compared with the same month last year, and an increase of $290,000,000 for the four months ended July 31, again as compared with the corresponding four months of last year.

The value of merchandise entered for consumption in July, 1917, was $90,181,595 and in July, 1916, was $63,622,687. Goods entered for consumption in the four months of the present fiscal year amounted to $382,100,850 as against $249,867,867 in the like period of 1916.

Exports of domestic goods reached $177,366,148 in July last and $507,854,674 in the four-month period. They were $104,964,270 in July, 1916, and $350,345,305 in the first four months of the last fiscal year.

NATURALIZING ALIENS IN CANADA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A report was tabled in the House of Commons recently which shows that aliens to the number of 15,758 were naturalized in Canada during the 12 months ended March 31, 1915. Among the nationalities represented were Germans, Austrians, Turks, Bulgarians, Galicians, Hungarians, Italians, Japanese, Chinese, Russians; while 5301 persons from the United States were admitted to Canadian citizenship. Since that date the Government has placed restrictions on the naturalization of aliens of enemy nationalities.

SIR G. E. FOSTER'S EXPLANATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES

Canadian Minister Says Call for Wheat Would Otherwise Have Meant Soaring Prices

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently explained in the House of Commons the reasons which caused the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada to fix a maximum price of $2.40 per bushel at Ft. William for the wheat of 1916-17 crop. The course had been taken, Sir George said, to prevent the speculative rise in wheat and the corresponding increases in the price of breadstuffs, from which both the peoples of Canada and allied countries would have suffered. The passage in the United States of food control legislation would permit of cooperation between the two countries and had already caused a fall of United States prices below the Canadian maximum. The Minister added that no action had yet been taken with regard to the price of wheat of the 1917-18 crop.

In regard to the complaint that as admission duty free to the United States was made possible by act of the Government, the advantage of the higher price in the United States should be denied. The Minister made the following remarks:

"In normal times this position would be justifiable, but these are abnormal times, and the conditions imposed by the war introduce and give force to other considerations. The British and allied governments are in urgent need of supplies of wheat, and are appealing to Canada and the United States for their total available surplus. That appeal is accentuated by the practical impossibility of readily getting supplies from Australia, India and Argentina on account of the difficulties of transport. To carry supplies from Atlantic ports to Great Britain and the Allies, ships have been diverted from oriental, Australian and Mediterranean services, and the Royal Wheat Commission are loading a large number of vessels simultaneously at Atlantic ports. An even flow of grain is necessary in order to prevent ruinous delay in the dispatch of these vessels and to keep the supply for the allied needs.

"Canada was, therefore, urgently pressed to forward for shipment all its surplus of the crop of 1916-1917 for August delivery. This surplus was lying mainly in storage in the elevators, and held for the highest possible prices, and sales at greatly advanced offers were not forthcoming. the Board of Grain Supervisors, appointed to secure and facilitate the movement of this grain, faced this situation.

"The United States Government had no authority for fixing prices on their side of the line, pending the passage by Congress of necessary legislation, and any attempts by the Allies to purchase for present pressing needs would have unduly promoted speculative prices in that country. If no maximum price had been fixed in Canada, the attempt to purchase for pressing August delivery would have sky-rocketed wheat prices, flour would have followed wheat, and bread would have followed flour, and both the Allies and all consumers in Canada would have suffered for the benefit of a limited number of holders of grain in store, bought at much lower prices.

"The board, therefore, decided to fix what many considered the high price of $2.40 for No. 1 Northern at Ft. William and to stop dealing in futures on the exchange. That action has aided in securing the required supply of wheat for the Allies and prevented a large speculative rise in wheat, which would have been closely followed by a corresponding increase in flour and breadstuffs in Canada, which would have greatly enhanced the present high cost of living.

"It appears to be a case in which the general and public interests of the vast majority must be considered paramount to the gaining by a few of a temporary higher speculative price. The board has not stopped the export of wheat by individual farmers, but has only required information of quantities and grades shipped. The board has fixed no prices for the crop of 1917-18.

"Now that the required legislation has been passed at Washington and the controller of food prices appointed, cooperation between the two countries may be expected to control and equalize the prices of wheat in both. The immediate effect of the completion of this legislation in the United States and the organization founded thereon has been to cause a rapid fall in wheat prices in that country and today's transactions are below the fixed Canadian price.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—By a recent order-in-council passed by the Government the export of Canadian flour to the United States is forbidden, so long as the export of Canadian wheat to the United States is forbidden. The order-in-council has been passed at the instance of the Dominion Food Controller, who is granted power to issue licenses permitting the export of flour when he shall deem such action expedient and necessary. This action has been found necessary since the Board of Grain Supervisors fixed a maximum price for No. 1 Northern wheat at $2.40 per bushel, Ft. William. While this was the fixed price in Canada, in Minneapolis the price reached was $3.10 for the same grade of wheat and certain Canadian millers sent their wheat to the American market to realize higher prices. The effect of the new order is to bring the price of wheat and flour on a par to the Canadian consumer and the allies overseas. The action taken by Canada, is to be followed, it is said, by the United States, as there is to be close cooperation between the food controllers of the two countries.

FLORIDA PRISON CAMPS BETTER

Popular Demand for Humane Conditions Has Made Them More Like Communities of Respectable Workingmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Nearly a decade has passed since the last lessee of convict labor in Florida was prosecuted on a charge of cruelty to prisoners in his employ in the federal courts, a milestone in the improvement of the Florida penal system. Up to that time a steady improvement forced by a popular demand for humane treatment of prisoners had gradually made prison camps of Florida less camps of cringing slaves than communities of workingmen. Since that time a steady reformation has been apparent to students of penal servitude, culminating in the plan embodied in a law by the Legislature of 1913 which will substitute within a few years a large and modern prison farm for the dingy camps of the lease system.

At the legislative session of 1913 a law was enacted providing for the gradual abolition of the convict lease system under which both state and county prisoners had been available for service in naval stores camps of the State, and providing for the establishment of the prison farm near Raiford. Here the convicts are to produce crops for their support and that of other state institutions. The transfer from camps to farm has been gradual as the farm has been developed. At present 667 men and women, black and white, are situated there and the number is constantly increasing.

The Florida State convicts are under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture. Assisting the commissioner in this work are four district inspectors charged with the inspection of each State and county camp at least once each month. These inspectors use men expert in prison work to see that all camps are kept in cleanly condition.

W. A. McRae, Commissioner of Agriculture, described the present convict system to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the following words:

"Our inspectors," he said, "not only see that the prisoners are not badly treated, but they see that they are properly housed, also that they are not overworked. The old practice of 'slave driving' has been done away with and will never again be tolerated. This department has convicted a number of captains and guards because of ill treatment accorded their charges, and they have practically ceased to violate the state and humane laws governing this question.

"We are developing the prison farm as rapidly as possible, but the work has been hindered somewhat by the exodus of Negroes and white workingmen to the northern states since the outbreak of the European war. This exodus has taken hundreds of men who were employed in building a great highway system, and, as a result, a number of convicts, both state and county, have been leased to take their places."

STUDENT OFFICERS GIVEN FURLOUGHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Student officers, 1600 strong, who were recently commissioned at the Ft. Oglethorpe training camp, have been given a 12-day furlough after which they will report to such duties and at such places as they have been assigned in official orders. The camp closed Aug. 15.

INCREASED USE OF COTTONSEED MEAL AS A FEED

Reports Compiled by American Consular Officers Made Public in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Reports on cottonseed meal in foreign countries, compiled by American consular officers, have been received by Stanley H. Rose, commercial agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The reports will be on file at the local office till Aug. 17. They go into detail concerning foreign markets for cottonseed meal, its production abroad, local conditions which are reasons for its use or non-use, and they also contain some discussion as to freight rates and shipping facilities.

"Cottonseed meal is growing more popular as a stock feed as its merits become known to feeders," says Mr. Rose. "In certain countries of Europe where economical and most advantageous feeding of cattle is an important problem, cottonseed meal is used very extensively, and it has displaced other long-used feeds. In the United States, especially in certain sections, the merits and advantages of feeding cottonseed meal are being more widely recognized and considerable quantities are now used. In Canada the use of this feed is growing rapidly in certain sections in which it has been tried out, as the import statistics reveal."

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THE TAUPE HATS, though not gay, are distinctly elegant, ranging in hue from light cafe au lait to the deep, dark grayish browns. Chenille flowers in colors are appliqued on one perfectly stunning chapeau, $15. (Illustrated.)

These are but a dip in the sea of new hat faces that are appearing daily in the Millinery Salons.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET RULES STRONG

Yesterday's Rally Continued — Steels and Rails Substantially Higher — Boston List Is Firmer and Fairly Active

Yesterday afternoon's late recovery in the New York stock market was continued in the early dealings today, and some large gains were made. At the higher level uncertainty was shown by some issues, but on the whole the rally was well held. Steel common moved up nearly a point and after dropping half a point came back again. One of the largest advances was in Gulf States Steel, which rose five points. Reading and Delaware & Hudson led the railroads substantially higher.

Bethlehem Steel "B" moved up more than a point, and other features included the International Mercantile Marine shares, Mexican Petroleum, New York Central and Central Leather. Ohio Cities Gas was erratic.

The Boston stock market at first today sympathized with the New York list, and was firmer and fairly active.

Both markets were rather irregular late in the first half-hour.

The New York market of the latter part of the morning and early in the afternoon was generally strong, but somewhat uneven.

Texas Company opened ¾ at 177, rose to 181 and then slipped back a point. Steel common's low point of the morning was 120⅛ compared with a previous closing of 119⅞. It later moved up to 120½. Wilson gained two points to 61½, and Savage Arms also was strong. Reading rose to 87¾ at one time, dropped to 87 and then recovered to 87½. Its previous final figure was 85⅝. Bethlehem Steel "B" was one of the irregular issues. It sold up 1¼ points, but fell off to 109½ before noon, a net loss of half a point. Great Northern Ore advanced 2¼ to 35¼. Gulf States Steel soared five points to 107. Mexican Petroleum was another buoyant issue. It gained 3¼ to 96¼.

The local stock market quieted down late in the morning. Prices were irregular, but the tone was firm. New England Telephone rights sold at $1.40, compared with $1.55 at the close yesterday. United Fruit was up 1½ points at one time, but afterwards went off to where it closed yesterday, which made it unchanged at 130.

Later on in the afternoon some new high prices for the session were made in New York. The list as a unit continued strong at the beginning of the last hour.

The Boston market did not change much. Trading remained dull. New England Telephone rights struck $1.30 for the lowest of the day.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rubles fell to 20.80 for cables and 20.70 for checks, wiping out more than the recent rally. Demand sterling quoted 4.75.55, cables 4.76 7-16; 60-day bills nominally 4.72½; 90 days 4.70. Franc cables 5.76⅝, checks 5.77¾; lire cables 7.45½, checks 7.46½; Swiss cables 4.39, checks 4.41; guilder cables 41 15-6, checks 41¾; pesetas cables 22.60, checks 22.50; ruble cables 20.80, checks 20.70; Stockholm cables 30.60, checks 30.30; Copenhagen cables 30.30, checks 30.10.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows there changes (in francs):

	Increase
Gold on hand	2,465,000
Silver on hand	*95,000
Notes in circulation	9,743,000
Treasury deposits	*62,558,000
General deposits	*50,358,000
Advances	*2,610,000
Bills discounted	114,346,000

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here today are: Cramp Ship 82, Elec Stor Bat 59½, General Asphalt com 20, Lehigh Nav 76, Leh Val Tran 26½, L V Tran pfd 46, Lake Superior 17¼, Phila Co 38¼, Phila Co pfd 38⅝, Phila Elec 29¼, Phila Rap Tr 29¾, Phila Tract 77, Union Tract 77, United Gas Imp 78¼.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Showers tonight and probably Saturday; moderate south to west winds, increasing.

For Southern New England: Probably showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut.

For Northern New England: Probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight in Central and Northern Maine; cooler Saturday in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 67 | 10 a. m. 68
12 noon 81

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	74	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	68	New York	72
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	74
Cincinnati	66	Pittsburgh	68
Denver	52	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	66
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	62	St. Louis	66
Nantucket	66	Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:00	High water,	
Sun sets	6:32	3:19 a.m.	3:37 p.m.
Length of day	13:32	Moon sets	9:22 p.m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:02 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
Allis-Chal	27	27	27	27
Allis-Chal pf	84	84	84	84
Am B Sugar	87½	99½	87½	88¾
Am Can	44	44½	43¾	4 ¾
Am Car Fy	72¾	73	72¼	72¼
Am Cot Oil	36½	36½	36½	36½
Am H & L	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Am H & L pf	62⅛	63	62⅛	63
Am Ice Sec pf	50	50	50	50
Am Int Corp	58⅛	58⅛	58	58
Am Linseed	25¾	26¾	25¼	26¼
Am Lins'd pf	62¾	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
Am Loco	66½	67⅞	66½	67¼
*Am Smelt'g	99¾	100⅜	99	99⅝
Am Sugar	117	118¼	116	118¼
Am Tel & Tel	118¾	118¾	118½	118½
Am Woolen	50	50½	4 ¾	50½
Am Wool pf	97	97	97	97
Am Zinc pf	58½	58½	58½	58½
Anaconda	74	75	73¾	74½
Asso Oil	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
Atchison	99	99	98¼	98¾
At Gulf ctf	107	107	106¼	106½
Bald Loco	65½	67	65½	65⅞
Bald Loco pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Balt & Ohio	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼
B & Ohio pf	68½	68½	68½	68½
Beth Steel pf	115½	115½	113¼	113¼
Beth Steel B	111½	111¼	109½	110⅝
BF Goodrich	48	48	48	48
Brook R T	59⅜	59⅞	59	59
Burns Bros	94½	96⅜	94½	96⅜
Butte & Sup	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
Cal Pac Cor	41	41⅜	40¾	40¾
Can Pacific	162½	162½	162⅜	162⅜
Cent Foundry	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ct Leather	87¼	88⅝	87¼	88
C Leather pf	114	114	112¼	113¼
Cer de Pas	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
Chan Motor	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
Ches & Ohio	58⅞	59⅛	58¾	59
CM & St Paul	67	68½	67	68½
Chi RI & Pac ctfs	28	30⅜	28	29½
Chi RI 6 pf wi	50½	53⅞	50¼	52
Chi RI 7 pf wi	64¼	68¼	64	65¾
C & G West pf	31	31	31	31
Chi & N W	108	108	107	107
Chile Cop	18	18	18	18
Chino Cop	54½	55½	54½	55½
Clu Peabody	63	65	63	65
Col Fuel	46	47	46	47
Col Gas & El	41¾	41¾	41½	41½
Col So 1st pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
Con Can	95	95	95	95
Con Gas	106	106	106	106
Corn Prod	32	32⅝	32	32¼
Corn Prod pf	97	97	97	97
Cruc Steel	77¾	79⅛	77½	78⅜
Cub-Am Sug	189	189	189	189
Cuban C Sug	33⅜	35	33	33
Deere pf	100	100	100	100
Del & Huds	105	105¼	104½	105
Denver	8	8	8	8
Domes Min	10	10	10	10
Elkhorn	28½	28½	28½	28½
Erie	23	24	23	23⅝
Erie 1st pf	34	35	34	35
*F M & S pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
Gas W & W	39½	41⅜	39½	41
Gen Chem pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Gen Electric	151½	151½	151½	151½
Gen Motors N	112	112	111¾	111⅞
G Motors pf N	86½	86½	86	86
Gt Nor Ore	33⅜	35¼	33⅜	34¼
Gt Nor pf	104¼	105¼	104¼	105¼
Green Can	41	41½	40⅞	41½
Gulf States	107	107	105½	105½
Harv Cor	75	75	75	75
Ill Central	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
Inspiration	53½	54¼	53½	54½
Int Con Cor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Int C Cor pf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
Int Mer Mar	32⅞	33¼	32	33
I Mer Mar pf	89½	90½	89½	8 ⅞
In Nickel Ct	37½	37½	37	37⅛
In Paper	31½	31⅝	31	31⅝
Kan City So	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	20¼
Kan C So pf	53	53	53	53
Kelley Tires	44½	44½	43	44
Kenne Cop	41	42	41	41½
Lack Steel	85⅞	86⅞	8 ⅝	86⅛
L E & W	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Lehigh Val	61½	61½	61	61⅜
Louis & N	122⅜	122½	122⅜	122½
Max Motor	32½	32½	32½	32½
Maxwell 1 pf	67	67	67	67
Maxwell 2 pf	20⅛	20½	20¼	20¼
May Co	51½	51½	51½	51½
Mex Petrol	94½	96¼	93½	95
Mex Pet pf	95	95	95	95
Miami	36⅛	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
Midvale St	56½	56¾	56⅛	56⅛
M & S L New	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Mo K & T	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Mo Pacific ct	29¼	31	29	30¼
Mo Pacific pf ct	52	52¾	51⅞	53¾
Nat Acme	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Nat C & S	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
Nat Conduit	32⅞	33½	32½	33¼
Nat Enamel	39¾	41	39¾	40⅞
Nat Lead	53½	53½	53½	53½
NRRM 2d pf	4⅛	5	4⅛	5
Nevada Con	22	2 ⅝	22	22⅝
NY Central	83½	84	83½	83⅞
N Y N H & H	31	32	31	31⅞
N & W	117	117¼	117	117¾
North Am	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
North Pac	101½	102	101½	101⅞
O Cities Gas	52	52¾	51½	51⅜
Ont Silver	6½	6¾	6½	6½
O & W	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Owens Bot M	92	92	92	92
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
Penna	52⅛	52¼	52⅛	52¼
Pere Marq	18	18	18	18
Phila Co	34	34	34	34
Pierce-Arrow	38¾	38¾	38½	38½
Pitts Coal ctf	46¼	49	46¼	47⅞
P Coal pf ctf	121	121	121	121
P & W Va	25	27¾	26	27½
Pond Cr Coal	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Pressed St	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¾
Ray Con	26¼	27	26¼	26⅞
Reading	87	88⅝	87	88½
Rdg 2d pf	40	40	40	40
Repub I & S	86	87¼	85⅞	86¾
Rep I & S pf	102½	102½	102	102
Royal Dutch	65½	65½	65	65
Rumely	13	13	13	13
Savage Arms	79½	79½	79½	79½
Seabd A L	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
Seabd A L pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
Shat Ari	24	24	24	24
Sinclair Oil	39½	40⅜	39⅛	40
Sloss Shef	50	50¾	50	50¾
So Pacific	94	94½	94	94⅜
So Ry	27⅜	28	27⅜	27¾
So Ry pf	55⅞	56½	55⅞	56½
StL & S F	15	15	15	15
St L S W pf	44	44	44	44
Studebaker	52½	52¾	52	52
Superior Steel	41½	41½	41½	41½
Tenn Cop ctf	17	17¼	17	17
Texas Co	177	182	176⅛	177⅜
Texas Pac	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Union Pac	135¾	136¼	135¼	136¼
Union Pac pf	80	80	80	80
Un Alloy Steel	43	43	42⅞	43
U S Rubber	61¼	62⅛	61¼	62
U S R & R	60½	61½	60½	61
U S S & R pf	50	50	50	50
U S Steel	120⅛	121¾	120⅛	121⅛
U S Steel pf	117	117⅛	117	117⅛
Utah Copper	101	102¼	100¼	101⅛
V-C Chem	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	38½
V I C & C	64	64	64	64
Wabash	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Wabash pf A	47½	48¾	47½	48½
Wabash pf B	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
West Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
W Maryland	18¾	19	18¾	19
W & L E	13¼	14⅝	13¾	13¾
W & L E 1st pf	30¼	31¼	30¼	31⅛
Westinghse	47	47⅝	46⅞	47⅝
Willys-Over	30½	31⅜	30¼	31¼
Wilson Co	60¾	62½	60¾	62½
Wor P pf B	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¾

*Ex-dividend

BUSINESS MEN AND COLLEGE COOPERATE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to closer cooperation in the solution of the actual problems of business as they affect the interests of the State, and to make more concrete the new courses of study to be installed next fall at the University of Utah under the school of finance and commerce, President J. A. Widtsoe has authorized the new department to become affiliated with the Manufacturers Association of Utah, says the News. At the instigation of Earl J. Glade, who will become associated with the new department as instructor, the membership and executive committees took up the matter and it was acted upon favorably, according to A. C. Rees, secretary of the Manufacturers Association, and from the time of beginning instruction the association will lend every effort of cooperation and every advantage of information, Mr. Rees said.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany will operate two special Pullman trains from South Station at 7 and 7:10 o'clock this evening for the accommodation of Massachusetts reserve officers en route to Plattsburgh training camp.

The Boston & Albany attached extra equipment to all eastbound trains leaving Albany today to take care of New York Central excursionists en route to Boston.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	2.10	2.12	2.08	2.12
Corn—				
Dec	1.09¼	1.10⅝	1.08⅝	1.08⅝
May	1.07¼	1.08⅞	1.06½	1.08
Oats—				
Sept	.54	.54⅜	.53⅜	.53⅜
Dec	.54¾	.54⅞	.54	.54⅛
May	.58	.58¼	.57⅜	.57⅞
Pork—				
Sept	...	43.10	42.90	...
Oct	42.65	42.77	42.60	...
Lard—				
Sept	23.05	23.10	22.97	23.10
Oct	23.05	23.10	22.95	23.07
Jan	...	22.05	21.80	22.05b

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Wheat prices movement was irregular with declines of about 2 cents at Chicago and advances of 4 cents at Winnipeg. Contracts are steadily being closed, and price changes are not significant. Tomorrow is the last day of trading in futures at Chicago and other markets will suspend wheat future trading before Sept. 1st. The probable price of the 1917 wheat crop is still guessed at somewhat over $2 a bushel. Weather conditions of spring wheat harvesting are ideal.

Corn—The market advanced nearly a cent a bushel early with short covering and some support from bull interests. Low temperature in parts of the Northwest induced part of the buying, but there was no frost in the corn sections, and warmer weather is predicted. The market did not hold. Sentiment continued bearish, and professional traders hammered when signs of liquidation came to them. Leading western elevator houses continued on the selling side. Early advices relative to the cash corn market were not bearish.

Oats—The list was irregular and moved with corn. Farm offers are not heavy, and while the supply of cars has increased, the gain has not been pronounced enough to ease the cash situation. Crop advices are very favorable, and a bearish government report is expected.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2½	2½	2	2
Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
Alaska	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
Am Ag Ch pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
Amoskg pf	88	88	88	88
Am Tel	118½	118½	118⅛	118⅛
A T & T 3rd pt	92	92	92	92
Am Woolen	50	50	50	50
Am Wool pf	97½	97¾	97½	97½
Am Zinc	22	22⅛	22	22
Anaconda	74	74	74	74
Atl Gulf & WI	106½	107	106½	107
B & A	151	151	150	150
Cal & Ariz	79	80	79	80
Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
Cop Range	58	58⅛	57¾	58⅛
Daly West	2	2¼	2	2
Davis Daly	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
East Butte	11	11	11	11
Edison Elec	188	188	188	188
Hedley	17	17	17	17
Int Port Ce	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
Isl Cr Coal	64	66	64	65
La Salle	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Mass Gas	92	92	92	92
Mass Gas pf	73	75	73	75
Michigan	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
N Arcadian	3	3	3	3
New Eng Tel	111½	111½	110½	110½
N E Tel rts	1.55	1.55	1.30	1.50
N Y N H & H	31¼	31½	31	31½
Nipissing	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
North Butte	17½	17½	17½	17½
North Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Old Dom	55	55	55	55
Osceola	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Pond Cr Coal	22	23¼	22	23
Punta Sugar	35	35½	35	35½
Quincy	89	89	89	89
St Marys	76	76	76	76
Sup & Boston	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
S Utah M & S	20c	20c	20c	20c
Swift & Co	151⅝	152½	151¼	151¾
Torrington	61⅞	61⅞	60	60
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Tuolumne	1½	2	1 7/16	1 9/16
United Fruit	129¾	131½	129¾	130
U Shoe Mac	49	49	48½	48¾
U Shoe M pf	27	27	27	27
US Smelt	61	61⅛	61	61⅛
US Smelt pf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
US Steel	120⅜	121⅝	120⅛	121⅛
Utah-Cons	16	16⅛	16	16
Utah Metal	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Ventura	6	6¼	6	6¼
West End	43	43	43	43
Winona	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Wolverine	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Wyandot	35c	35c	35c	35c

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
AGu & WI 5s	80	80	80
Liberty 3½s w i	99.90	99.80	99.80
Pond Cr 6s	105	105	105
Westn Tel 5s	95	95	95

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	34c	34c	34c
Bay State Gas	12c	11c	11c
Bingham Mines	12½	12½	12½
Boston Ely	85c	77c	77c
Boston Montana	75c	70c	72c
Calumet Jerome	1⅝	1 7/16	1⅝
Champion	6c	6c	6c
Chief	2 13/16	2¾	2 13/16
Cortez Asso Mines	15c	15c	15c
Crystal Copper	80c	77c	83c
Eagle Bluebell	2 3/16	2 3/16	2 3/16
Ely Cons	15c	14c	15c
Ely Witch	6c	5c	5c
First Nat Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Gila	16⅞	15½	16⅞
Homa Oil	1¼	1 3/16	1¼
Inter-Mount Mining	1¾	1 3/16	1 11/16
Jerome Verde	2 3/16	2⅛	2 3/16
Mojave	42c	42c	42c
New Cornelia	18	17¾	18
New Era	78c	76c	78c
Nixon	41c	41c	41c
Rilla Mining Co	4c	4c	4c
Smokey	59c	59c	59c
Troy Arizona	18c	18c	18c
Truro Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
Tuxpam	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝
Utah National	82c	72c	80c
Victoria	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅜
Zinc	39c	37c	39c

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today 5258 tubs 2730 bxs 327,042 lbs butter, 1879 bxs cheese, 3011 cs eggs; 1916 7841 tubs 3000 bxs 500,543 lbs butter, 2552 bxs cheese, 4138 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today 13,942 pkgs butter, 3436 bxs cheese, 9287 cs eggs; 1916 10,469 pkgs butter, 5291 bxs cheese, 12,589 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23—Egg market scarce and higher: Cases returned 32c, cases included 33c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23—Butter market firm: Extras 41c, extras firsts 40½c, firsts 38½@40c, seconds 37@38c, packing stock 34@35c, receipts 9623 packages; egg market firm, firsts 35½@36½c, ordinary firsts 31@34c, miscellaneous 31@36c, dirties 20@32c; checks 18@25c, storage not quoted, receipts 8626 cases.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1917	1916
Exchanges	$32,986,432	$24,019,033
Balances	4,302,685	3,095,559

Local Subtreasury credit balance today $33,163.

GRAINS AT TOP GRADE

FARGO, N. D.—James Glasgow Sr. of the Monarch Elevator, and one of the pioneer grain men of the State, says a Barnesville dispatch to the Forum, reports that all grain so far marketed, has been top grade.

William Warren, traveling conductor of the New Haven, is personally looking after troop movements on the Eastern Grand Division.

DECLINE IN RUBBER'S BONDS

United States Concern's Issue Has Slumped Partly Because of Competition of the Government Loan

NEW YRK, N. Y.—United States Rubber Company's first and refunding mortgage 5s, 1947, were issued in January of this year, and ffered to the public at 96¾. Although handled by a strong syndicate of bankers, these bonds have steadily declined in price. They yield approximately 6.25 per cent.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the company and are to be secured by a mortgage on properties owned or controlled by the company, by pledges of mortgage bonds of the companies owning or controlling same, or by pledge under mortgage bonds so pledged, of shares of stocks of companies owning or controlling same, with a covenant not to permit mortgages thereupon.

Issue is for $60,000,000 of which $24,697,148 shall be set aside to retire the following:

United States Rubber 6 per cent bonds, due Dec. 1, 1918, $16,000,000; Eureka Fire Hose Manufacturing Company 5s, 1918, $970,000; Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Ltd., 5 per cent, 1918, $2,500,000; Morgan & Wright 5 per cent debenture, 1918, $5,000,000; Mechanical Rubber Company 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1918, $227,148.

A sinking fund is provided, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, and annually thereafter company is to pay to trustee as a sinking fund 1 per cent in cash upon face value of bonds then outstanding, plus amount retired by sinking fund.

United States Rubber Co's net working capital as of Dec. 1, 1916, was $49,325,119, compared with $26,735,506 in 1910. In 1916, after payment of dividends on the preferred stock, earnings on common stock were $15.12 a share, while average earnings on common stock for the past six years were at annual rate of 8.67 per cent.

When the syndicate which underwrote these bonds closed on May 1, 1917, it is understood that only $33,000,000 were sold to investors and the balance was taken by underwriters. The experience of this and other syndicates and slump in bond market following announcement of first Government loan have deterred corporations from attempting any long-term financing, but should the next issue of Government bonds contain a provision for taxing sur-incomes from these bonds, bankers expect improvement in prices of corporation issues.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today—23 bbls and 41 bxs apples; 124 crts berries; 9644 crts peaches; 6 cars watermelons; 11 cars cantaloupes; 2936 bxs oranges; 76 bxs grapefruit; 1464 boxes lemons; 875 carriers grapes; 300 bags peanuts; 10,487 bush potatoes; 2706 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 415 pkgs, last year 1439 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat, spring patents, $12.50@13.50; special short patents, $13.25@13.75; jobbing, $14.50; spring clears in sacks, $10.75@11.75; winter patents, $11@11.50; winter straights, $10.50@11; winter clears, $10.25@10.75; graham flour, $8.75@12.50; rye flour, new, $9@9.50 in sacks; rye meal, new $7.25@7.60.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, $1.98; No. 3 yellow, $1.97; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, $1.95½@1.96; No. 3 yellow, $1.94½@1.95.

Oats—Old No. 1 clipped white, 90c; No. 2 clipped white, 89c; No. 3 clipped white, 88c; ship, new fancy 40 lbs, 66½@67c; new fancy 38 lbs, 65½@66c; new reg 38 lbs, 64½@65c; new reg 36 lbs, 63½@64c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $33@34; winter bran, $33.50@34.50; middlings, $40.50@43; mixed feed, $42@44; red dog, $61.50; cotton feed, $56; oat hulls, $26.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $10:30; bolted, $10:35; bag meal, $3.70@3.72; cracked corn, $3.72@3.74; oatmeal, rolled, $10:30; cut and ground, $11.85.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $22@23; No. 2 grade, $19@21; No. 3 grade, $15@17; stock hay, $13@15.

Straw—Rye, $15@16; oats, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $8@8.25; red kidney, $7@7.50; yellow eyes, $7.75@8; California small white, $8.75@9; Canada peas, $4.25@4.50; green peas, $7@7.25; lima beans, 13c lb.

Potatoes — Jersey, $2.75@2.85 per 2-bu bag; sweets, $3.50@6 bbl.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 58@60c; eastern extras, 55@56c; western extras, 43@44c; western prime firsts, 41@42c; western firsts 39@40s.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 43@43½c, western creamery extras 42½@43c; western firsts, 41½@42c; renovated, 39½@40c; ladles, 35½@36c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $3@4; pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per crt; blackberries, 16@20c; blueberries, 15@25c; currants, 7@10c; raspberries, 14@18c; watermelons, 25@45c each; Georgia peaches, $1@3 per 6-bskt carrier; cantaloupes; southern standards, $1@1.75; California Turlocks, standards, $2.50@3; pony, $1@1.50; Delaware grapes, $1.50@2 per 8-bskt carrier.

Apples — New Southern, $1.50@2 bskt; native 75c@$2 bu bx.

Sugar—American refinery quotes granulated and fine as a basis at 8.40c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 8.50c in 20-bbl lots.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Am T & T col 4s	85½	85½	85½
Am T & T 5s	96½	96½	96½
Am W Paper 5s	88	88	88
Anglo-French 5s	93½	93⅜	93½
Atch gen 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
B & O 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
B R T 5s 1918	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
C & O cv 5s	85	84¼	85
C B & Q 4s	96	95⅞	95⅞
Chili Cop 7s	115	115	115
City Bordeaux 6s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
City of Lyons 6s	93¾	93¼	93¾
City of Paris 6s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	95¼	95¼	95¼
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	95¼	95	95
Erie gml	59	59	59
French Rep 5½s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
I R T fdg 5s	90	90	90
Inter-Met 4½s	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛
Liberty 3½s wi	99.98	99.90	99.94
Midvale Steel 5s	91¼	91¾	91¾
Mo Pac gm 4s	58	57⅝	57⅝
N Y Cent 6s	100½	100½	100½
NY Ry 5s	22¼	21⅛	21⅛
N Y Tel 4½s	94	94	94
NYNH&H 6s	95½	95½	95½
Nor Pac 3s	62½	62½	62½
Nor Pac 4s	86½	86½	86½
Pac T & T 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Penn gm ctf 4½s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
R I fdg 4s	69⅛	69	69
R I 4s	80½	80½	80½
So Pac cv 4s	81⅝	81½	81½
So Ry 4s	66⅞	66⅜	66½
So Ry 5s	97	97	97
So Pac cv 5s	97	97	97
StL&SF in	53	52½	52⅞
St L&SF A	61	60¼	61
StL&SF B	79	79	79
St Paul fdg 4½s	81¼	81¼	81¼
St Paul cv 4½s	86	86	86
Texas Co cv 6s	102⅛	102	102
U P 1st 4s	90	89⅞	90
U RR S F 4s	32	32	32
UKGtB 5s '21	94¼	94⅛	94¾
UKGtB 5s '19	95⅝	95½	95½
UKGtBI 5½s '18n	99⅝	99½	99½
UKGtBI 5½s '19n	99⅞	99¼	99¼
U S Rubber 5s	83⅞	83	83
U S Steel 5s	104⅛	104	104⅛
Virginia Ry 5s	95½	95½	95½
Wabash 1st 5s	100	100	100

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	96¾	..	96¾	..
Coupon	96¾	..	96¾	..
Registered 3s	99¼	..	99¼	..
Coupon	99¼	..	99¼	..
Reg'd 3s, '46	84	..	84	..
Coupon	84	..	84	..
Registered 4s	105½	..	105½	..
Coupon	105½	..	105½	..
Panama 2s, '36	96	..	96	..
Panama 2s, '38	96	..	96	..
Panama 3s, '61	85	..	85	..
Coupon	85	..	85	..

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	6⅞	7⅛
do ctfs	6	7
Ark Petrol	46	49
Big Ledge	1½	1¾
Boston & Mont	71	72
Butte C & Z	9½	9¾
Butte Detroit	⅛	½
Calumet & Jerome	1 7/16	1 11/16
Canadian Cop	2 3/16	2⅝
Chev Motors	87	89
Cons Arizona	2¼	2⅜
Con Copper	9¾	10
Cosden & Co	10¼	10⅜
Cosden O & G	10⅜	10½
Curtiss Aero	44¼	44¾
Dundee Ariz	1⅛	1¼
First Natl Copper	2½	3
Goldfield Cons	52	54
Grant Motors	2	4
Green Monster	11/16	⅞
Hecla Mining	9	9⅛
Howe Sound	5½	5¾
Hudson Bay	1	1¼
Jerome Verde	2 3/16	2¼
Jumbo	24	27
Lake Torpedo Boat	6⅛	6½
Magma Cop	45	49
Marlin Arms	115	118
Max Munitions	1¼	1⅜
Merritt	37½	38
McKinley Dar	60	62
Met Petrol	1⅛	1¼
Midwest Oil	133	135
do refg	178	179
Mojave Tung	1/16	⅛
Nancy Hanks	⅞	1
National Zinc	37	42
Nipissing	8⅜	8½
Peerless	14	16
Rex Cons	18	19
Sapulpa Ref	10⅜	10¾
Sequoyah Oil	1	1 1/16
Sinclair Oil	25	27
Steel Alloys	7¾	8
Stewart Min	1/16	⅜
Submarine Boat	26¼	27
Success Min	28	30
Troy Arizona	18	20
Tuxpam	1½	1⅝
United Motors	20⅜	20¾
United W O	1	1 1/16
Un Verde Ext	35½	36½
Utah National	82	85
U S Steam	4¼	4½
Victoria	7½	7¾
Wright Martin	9¾	10
Zinc Concent	1½	2½

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Aug	23.43	23.43	23.43	23.43
Oct	23.10	23.11	22.25	22.29
Dec	23.00	23.11	22.25	22.36
Jan	23.00	23.07	22.24	22.37
March	23.20	23.25	22.50	22.52
May	23.35	23.35	22.64	22.65

Spots, 23.40, down 145 points.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots quiet at opening; prices lower. Sales 2000 bales, receipts 6000, of which 5500 were American; middlings 18.90d. Prices for futures fixed. At 1:45 p. m. fair American middlings 19.83d, good middlings 19.40d, middlings 18.90d, low middlings 18.45d, good ordinary 17.50d, ordinary 17d.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot offered 6.20; lead, spot, 10½@10⅞; Sept. 10¼@10⅝.

LONDON DULL BUT CHEERFUL

Holiday Aspect to Stock Market but Undertone of List Continues Good — American Shares Are Higher in Spots

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets unaltered at close.

LONDON, England—As usual at the week-end there was only a small attendance on the stock exchange today, and the markets were dull, although the undertone continued good because of the further favorable news from the front.

Home rails were flabby but somewhat better on the belief that the new wage agitation will not develop into definite form for at least six montths.

American railway shares were higher in spots and Canadian Pacifics were again supported at advances.

Gilt-edge securities were somewhat easier on small transactions. There was a more cheerful feeling in the Mexican securities, and improvement was noted in allied bonds. French 5s being firm despite adverse Paris exchange rate.

Some good buying was in evidence in the mines and oil shares, and buoyancy in spots ruled among the industrial issues.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	56¼	..
British 5s	94½	..
do 4½s	97⅝	¼
Atchison	98¼	⅝
Canadian Pacific	172⅝	*10⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	58½	¼
St Paul	66⅞	⅛
Erie	25⅝	*3
do 1st pref	38	*4½
Illinois Central	100⅞	⅝
Louisville & Nashville	121¼	..
New York Central	82	1
Pennsylvania	52⅝	*½
Reading	85⅛	¼
Southern Pacific	93¾	⅛
Union Pacific	134⅞	¼
U S Steel	119⅝	¼
Exchange	4.76	..

*Advance.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—J. K. Orr of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Tour.
Atlanta—M. Van Baalen of Bickmore Shoe Co.; U. S.
Augusta, Ga.—S. Saeinburg; U. S.
Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Tour.
Chicago—H. C. Brandt of Brandt & Son; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Selzer and A. Sachs of Boston Store; Essex.
Chicago—R. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S.
Goldsboro, N. C.—L. Weil of H. Weil & Bro.; Tour.
Greenwood, Miss.—R. Herman; U. S.
Havana—Ramon Abadin; U. S.
Los Angeles—Emil Olcovich of Olcovich Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. J. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Memphis—W. H. Derrick of John Gerber & Co.; Essex.
Memphis—W. M. Perkins of Bryblock Mere & Co.; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Naftel; U. S.
Nashville—S. Goldfine; U. S.
New York—W. J. Kennedy and H. L. Sibley of Morse & Rogers; 89 Bedford St.
Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S.
Pittsburgh—R. F. Purviance of Purviance & Blackmore; Adams.
San Francisco—George Weeks of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—I. K. Lewis of Lewis Sample Shoe Store; Copley-Plaza.
Santiago, Cuba—M. Armade; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Spartensburg, S. C.—J. D. Collins.
St. Louis—C. H. Bennett; U. S.
St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—I. M. Terry of George D. Witt & Co.; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—J. W. & C. G. Craddock of Craddock Terry & Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supplies for naval stores are short, trading being hampered by difficulties in transportation, says the New York Commercial. Markets are firm, with turpentine quoted on the basis of 42½ cents a gallon.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Thursday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine steady; regulars 37¾ cents. Sales 277. Rosin firm. WW $7@7.20, WG $6.75@7, M $6.50@6.65, M $5.75, K $5.35@5.40, I$5.25, H $5.20@5.22½, F $5.20@5.22½, E $5.15@5.20, D $5.15@5.20, F $5.10@5.20, sales 1661 barrels.

COAL MINERS YIELD

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The "no beer, no work" threat of the Southeastern Kansas coal miners has collapsed, says the Times. They will not strike as they announced they would unless accorded the privilege of having beer and wines in their homes. At a mass meeting at Franklin, Kan., they voted to return to work and cease quibbling. Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners' organization, told them their attempt to break down the Kansas "bone dry" law was ridiculous.

REDUCTION IN SUGAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company has reduced its list prices for fine granulated prompt shipment to $8.50.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STOCK PRICES MELT AWAY

Current Recession in New York Carries Industrials' Average Level to Within Two Points of Bottom Reached in February

Wall Street has again witnessed melting security prices with marked increase in volume of business. Pressure has again been heavy on the steels and pronounced for the first time in this movement on the copper stocks, emphasizing the general expectancy that extension of price-fixing will fall upon other products than coal.

The current recession has sent United States Steel common below the mid-July level of 118⅞, and has carried the industrials' average to within two points of the bottom reached during the drastic decline early in February on German pronouncement for unrestricted war on the seas. The disparity between the present and 1917 top prices, most marked in case of Bethlehem Steel "B," is noted below.

Although cheaper coal will be of especial benefit to the railroads, this favorable factor has so far failed to stem the liquidation that has been going on in the securities for a long time. The rails, as measured by the average, are now selling at the lowest level in over two years, or since July 26, 1915, the date which marked the practical cleaning up of foreign selling in these shares. The rails show a general decline of 22 points from the high prices of last October, reached during the crest of the war prosperity and when their net earnings were the best.

The appended table gives the current lows in comparison with the year's highest for a number of issues; also the average prices for the various groups:

	Current	1917	
Industrials—	low	high	Dec
American Beet Sugar	86½	102½	16
American Locomotive	65¼	82¾	17½
Baldwin Loco	63¼	76½	13¼
Beth Steel B	108	156	48
Central Leather	85¾	101½	15¾
Crucible Steel	75¾	91⅞	16⅛
General Motors	109	125	16
Int Mer Marine pfd	88½	95½	7
Mexican Petroleum	94½	106½	12
Pittsburgh Coal	44¾	58⅞	14⅛
U S Steel	118½	136⅝	18⅛
Average 20 stocks	89.16	99.18	10.02
Rails—			
C. M & St Paul	65⅞	92	26⅛
Delaware & Hudson	100⅝	151⅞	51¼
Erie	22⅝	34¾	12⅜
New Haven	30½	52⅞	22⅜
Reading	84¼	104¼	20
Union Pacific	134⅞	149⅛	14¼
Average 20 stocks	90.20	99.18	8.98
Coppers—			
American Smelting	99⅝	112¾	13⅛
Anaconda	72⅝	87	14⅝
Chino	53½	63¾	10¼
Copper Range	57½	68	*8
Inspiration	52¾	66½	13¾
Utah	99	118¾	19¾
Average 20 stocks	54.42	60.03	5.61

*Ex-dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Ohio Cities Gas Company net earnings in July $1,011,578.

Thirty-eight new textile mills were started in United States in June and July.

Chinese exchanges are firmer in London on belief that a Chinese loan is probable in near future.

Following the action by the New York Stock Exchange, the New York curb market will be closed Saturday, Sept. 1.

There are 55,000 dormant accounts in state banks, trust companies, savings banks and private banks in New York State.

Hudson & Manhattan railroad reports July net operating revenue $252,316, compared with $245,324 same month last year.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have booked orders in advance for more than half of next week's offering of $15,000,000 British treasury bills.

William A. Read & Co. of New York, have sold all of the $10,000,000 6 per cent one-year notes of Canadian Northern Railway offered this week.

Holyoke (Mass.) National Bank has named Miss Ella Ryan as receiving teller, making her, probably, the first woman teller in any New England national bank.

Cuba Cane Sugar Company is said to be acquiring block bounded by Wall, Pine, South and Front streets, New York, and big building operations are expected.

Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company's share of earnings of its subsidairies, it is estimated, will be around $10,000,000 this year before allowing for excess profits tax.

Financing plan of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will probably call for an issue of $30,000,000 8 per cent preferred stock convertible into "B" stock at 115. It is present intention to offer this new stock to present holders of A and B stock at par.

Rumored in Wall Street that treasury department is about to appoint a commission under supervision of reserve bank to deal with questions of foreign exchange and to attempt to check movement of rates against New York on neutral markets of Europe.

Secretary McAdoo states that banks holding British obligations may renew the loans by converting them into short term British treasury bills. Such transactions will not be regarded as a violation of caution issued by Federal Reserve Board last November in regard to British and French treasury notes taken by some banks.

GASOLINE PRICE UP

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has advanced the price of all refined oil and gasoline 1 cent a gallon, effective at once.

SITUATION IN THE NEW YORK RAILWAYS' BONDS

Holders Will Receive No Interest for Six Months—Recovering From Costly Strike Slow

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Holders of the adjustment income bonds of the New York Railways Company will receive no interest on their holdings for the six months ended June 30 last. The company will fall far short of the requirements for interest on its first real estate and refunding 4s for that period. The strike of employees proved costly to the company and if the amount involved in connection with the extraordinary outlays incident to this unusual situation were to be charged to revenues for the first six months of 1917 there would be a large deficit after meeting the 4 per cent bond interest. It is understood that it has not yet been definitely determined whether this outlay will be charged to the income account for that period or whether it will be prorated over a series of years. It is understood that certain interests are in favor of the latter in order that the burden may be equalized and not charged off in a lump sum.

The company never has actually fully recovered from the effects of the strike last fall, which resulted in a large amount of traffic being diverted outstanding stock, of $1,892,015. The surplus available for dividends, $8,892,015, which was equal to approximately 25½ per cent on the company's stock, to the subway and elevated lines. Some of this business, it is said, never has returned to the surface road. When the new subway lines are opened up it is also believed that there may be possibly a further drain on the New York Railways' business. It is also explained that one of the reasons unfavorable operative results shown thus far in the present year has been the obstruction to the traffic caused by the subway construction work, numerous streets being torn up, which compelled the vehicular traffic to use the company's right of way at many points. This has brought about costly delays and upset regular operating schedules of the company. The effect of this has been to prevent many who might otherwise utilize the surface lines from doing so.

The elevated and subway lines, however, have shown remarkably favorable operating results and the annual report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will be issued soon, is expected to show net surplus income, after deduction of all charges and certain amounts for extraordinary outlays, about equal to that recorded in the previous year. In the year ended June 30, 1916, the company showed a surplus, after 7 per cent dividends on the $35,000,000 of

From the monthly reports that have been published thus far it is apparent that the Interborough for the year ended June 30 last showed an increase of several millions in its gross revenues, with net about on a parity with that of the previous year. This is based upon the actual results for the 11 months ended May 31 last, the figures for which already are available. Surplus for the 11 months was more than $200,000 in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year. It will be recalled that in May President Shonts estimated that net corporate income of the Interborough for the year ended June 30 last would be $9,047,664, or $165,649 greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. He also estimated that the profit and loss surplus on June 30 would be $21,346,749.

GENERAL MOTORS ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At organization meeting of General Motors Corporation directors, W. C. Durant was elected president; Pierre S. du Pont, chairman of board; T. S. Merrill, secretary; H. H. Rice, treasurer, and M. L. Prensky, comptroller. Board of directors of General Motors Corporation as now constituted is, the seven of the directors indicated being vice-presidents: A. G. Bishop, vice-president; W. P. Crysler, vice-president; H. H. Collins, vice-president; W. L. Day, vice-president; Pierce S. du Pont, W. C. Durant, J. A. Haskell, L. G. Kaufman, J. H. McClement, C. S. Mott, vice-president; E. Ver Linden, vice-president; F. W. Warner, vice-president, and J. J. Raskob.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAYS

July—	1917	1916
Gross earnings	$653,655	$536,889
Net earnings	282,405	269,928
Surplus	110,656	14,809
Jan 1 to July 31—		
Gross earnings	4,326,860	3,493,929
Net earnings	1,969,516	1,860,886
Surplus	605,755	524,891

MAINE CENTRAL

Year ended Dec 31:	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$12,824,676	$11,425,135
Net income	1,636,365	1,781,975
Surplus	525,743	252,561

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1917	Increase
July gross	$488,701	$39,606
Net after taxes	252,316	6,992
Surp after charges	34,961	3,934
7 mos gross	3,623,013	212,703
Net after taxes	1,931,541	15,410
Surp after charges	411,040	243

BAR SILVER NEW RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 88½c, an advance of ¼c. This is a new high figure on this movement.

LONDON, England — Bar silver touched another new high record on the movement today at 44⅞d, an upturn of ⅛d.

TAX PHASE OF LIBERTY LOAN

Next Installment Is Expected to Bear Four Per Cent Interest and to Be Subject Only to Income Supertaxes

The declared intention of the United States Government to make the next installment of the Liberty Loan a 4 per cent taxable issue, immediately brings up the question of the probable effect of the taxable feature upon the market for the bonds. In the hands of the individual the proposed bonds, according to the plan, will be subject only to the income supertaxes. Naturally, this will increase the demand from persons of small incomes and tend to check the demand as the income rises.

For instance, the schedule of supertaxes as now proposed provides for levies ranging from 1 per cent between $5000 and $7500 to 33 per cent on more than $500,000. Consequently, an individual could own as much as $125,000 4 per cent taxable Government bonds, on which the income would be $5000, without being subject to tax, provided he had no other income. If he owned $187,500 of the bonds, income from which would be $7500, a tax of 1 per cent would be assessed on $2500, or $25. As the income and rate of tax progress the net yield on the bonds is steadily reduced from 4 per cent, until in the case of an individual paying tax on $150,000 of such bond interest the yield is brought down to 3.47 per cent, or less than the yield from the original tax-exempt Liberty Loan issue.

The following table shows how the operation of the proposed supertaxes will contract the yield on a 4 per cent taxable Government bond:

Income in 1000's	% tax		Amount of tax	Total	Net yield on 4% bonds
5	...		...	...	4.00%
7½	1 on	$2,500	$25	$25	3.98
10	2	2,500	50	75	3.97
12½	3	2,500	75	150	3.95
15	4	2,500	100	250	3.93
20	6	5,000	300	550	3.89
40	8	20,000	1,600	2,150	3.78
60	10	20,000	2,000	4,150	3.72
80	12	20,000	2,400	6,550	3.67
100	16	20,000	3,200	9,750	3.61
150	20	50,000	10,000	19,750	3.47
200	23	50,000	11,500	31,250	3.37
250	26	50,000	13,000	44,250	3.29
300	29	50,000	14,500	58,750	3.21
500	31	200,000	62,000	120,750	3.03
1000	[illegible]	500,000	165,000	285,750	2.85

It is interesting to note the amount of small subscriptions to the first Liberty Loan. A total of $1,856,787,900 of the bonds was applied for in subscriptions ranging from $50 to $100,000. The higher sum means interest of only $4000, which falls well within the figure at which the supertax begins to apply, which is $5000. The lesson of these figures would seem to be, therefore, that a 4 per cent bond subject only to supertaxes as now proposed will touch the man of small or moderate means lightly or not at all; consequently the subscriptions from these sources should be of tremendous size.

CANADIAN CROP OUTLOOK GOOD

TORONTO, Ont.—Canadian Bank of Commerce says: Indications are that cereal crop of the Dominion will be as good as, if not better than, a year ago. In some western districts crops are reported of uneven character, but on the whole an average yield is expected. Yield of wheat will approximate that of last year, but that of some coarse grains will be less.

The Government has prohibited export of remainder of 1916 wheat crop to the United States, and has fixed a maximum price on basis of $2.40 for No. 1 northern at Fort William. This is now being obtained. At close of July the amount in terminal, interior terminal and public elevators was 11,844,303 bushels, as compared with 17,549,964 a year ago, and 2,324,881 in 1915. Imperial authorities will provide sufficient tonnage to handle all available wheat.

This will doubtless increase exports, already on a very large scale, amounting to $244,394,586 for 12 months ending March, compared with $172,896,445 and $74,293,548 respectively, in 1916 and 1915. Value of wheat and wheat flour exported was $281,000,000, or 25 per cent of total exports of Canadian produce. This extraordinarily high value is due to advance in price which, in case of this grain, is 92 per cent higher than a year ago. Index of department of labor shows following average increases in prices over a year ago: All grains 63 per cent, animal and meat products 15.3 per cent, dairy products 33 per cent, all other foods 44 per cent. Wheat and fresh vegetables show the greatest advances.

TEXAS FARMERS FIX MINIMUM ON COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The farmers of Texas, through the State Farmers Union, which held its annual convention in Dallas, fixed 30c as the minimum price for cotton marketed in this State. The farmers took the position that foodstuffs and manufactured cotton goods were selling at retail on a basis of 30c. cotton, and said they should reap the benefit of the high prices instead of the middlemen. Members of the Texas Farmers Union were pledged to hold their staple and market none of it except for the minimum price or higher.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS EARNINGS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas companies for July, the first month of current fiscal year, were $499,999, an increase of $275,693, or 123 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

July earnings compare:

	1917	1916
Gas department—		
Boston	$89,388	$88,171
East Boston	7,040	4,532
Quincy	5,489	5,344
Newton	4,295	4,366
Total	106,205	102,415
Coal department—		
N E Gas	...	48,720
N E Coal	28,518	62,507
Federal Coal	...	7,437
Tow Boat	...	3,225
N E Fuel & Trans Co.	*365,275	...
Total	393,797	121,890
Grand total	499,999	224,305

*New England Fuel & Transportation Co. has absorbed New England Gas & Coke Co., New England Coal & Coke Co., Federal Coal Co. and Boston Towboat Co.

Increases in gas outputs for July compare with increases for corresponding month in previous year as follows (in %):

	1917	1916
Boston	11.95	1.00
East Boston	12.77	5.69
Quincy	18.99	11.57
Newton	14.83	13.33

The President's coal order will not seriously cut into Massachusetts Gas earnings. This does not mean, however, that the lower scale of prices is a benefit to the company's coal-producing properties. Massachusetts Gas, however, is somewhat peculiarly situated with reference to the coal question. Its subsidiaries handle approximately 4,000,000 tons of coal a year, of which about one-fourth is mined directly and the remaining three-fourths is sold on commission.

EARNINGS OF RESERVE BANKS

Big Gains Shown by System for Six Months Ended June 30 Last, Compared With 1916—More Than Making Dividends

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board states that total earnings of the federal reserve banks for the six months ended June 30, 1917, were $4,141,528, compared with $1,824,435 for the corresponding period in 1916, and total current expenses for the same period were $1,378,883, compared with $1,019,926 in 1916. Current expenses for the period under review are made up of $990,830 expenses of operation proper; $321,884 the cost of federal reserve notes and bank notes, including expressage, insurance and expenses incident to the issue, exchange, and redemption notes, and $66,209 of depreciation charges on bank premises, furniture and equipment.

The excess of earnings over expenses, or net earnings, were $2,762,645, or more than threefold the net earnings for the corresponding period in 1916. Calculated on an average paid-in capital of $56,331,000, these net earnings constitute 9.8 per cent, compared with 2.9 per cent reported for the first six months of the immediately preceding year.

All the banks show annual rates of net earnings in excess of 6 per cent; four banks—among them New York—having earned 10 per cent or more and five other banks between 9 and 10 per cent. Although financial results of operation from the very beginning were more favorable than for 1916, net earnings show the largest increase for May and particularly June, chiefly because of the large call by members upon the credit resources of the reserve banks in connection with the Liberty Loan. As a matter of fact, the ratio of current expenses to earnings, which during the first four months of the present year works out at 36.3 per cent, declined to 30.2 per cent in May and 20.5 per cent in June. This ratio for the six months of the present year equals 33.3 per cent, compared with 55.9 per cent for the first six months in 1916.

Of the total expenses of operation for the six months period, 28.2 per cent went as compensation to bank officers and 24.1 per cent as salaries to the clerical staff of the banks, these percentages showing but slight changes since 1916. Amounts collected from the banks for the support of the Federal Reserve Board totaled $111,395, compared with $109,973 in 1916, constituting 11.2 per cent of the total operating expenses of the banks, compared with 13 per cent in 1916. Rent constituted 8.1 per cent of total operating expense, compared with 9.3 per cent the year before, other specified expense items of importance, in the order of volume, being printing and stationery, postage, and directors' fees.

Current expenses shown are exclusive of expenses incurred by the banks in the flotation of the Liberty Loan and of disbursements on account of the banks' clearing departments. The former are reimbursable by the Government and the latter are covered largely by special service charges against banks which forward checks to the federal reserve banks for collection. These charges amounted to $326,575, or $12,156 less than the total disbursements of the banks on account of their transit departments.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bernard M. Baruch has sold his membership seat on New York Stock Exchange to Francis W. Welch for $58,000.

EXPORTATION OF MUNITIONS HUGE

Since Beginning of the War, $1,374,619,000 of Arms and Explosives Shipped Abroad—Figures in Detail

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports of firearms in May, 1917, were $8,321,222, compared with $2,576,447 in May, 1916; of explosives $54,172,358, compared with $68,542,226 in May last year. Details are furnished in the following table:

	May 1917	May 1916
Firearms	$8,321,222	$2,576,447
Cartridges	6,802,345	5,390,715
Dynamite	283,352	466,568
Gunpowder	32,140,788	21,300,333
All other	14,945,873	41,384,610
Total	$62,493,580	$71,118,673

	11 months 1917	11 months 1916
Firearms	$84,768,564	$15,892,318
Cartridges	58,012,964	32,853,455
Dynamite	3,066,049	3,369,560
Gunpowder	310,544,193	144,548,436
All other	385,239,093	223,883,932
Total	$841,620,863	$420,547,801

Since the beginning of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, $1,374,619,000 of firearms and explosives have gone out from the United States. Monthly totals for firearms and explosives are given in the following table:

1917		1915	
May	$62,493,580	May	$9,618,218
April	72,407,943	April	6,394,513
March	87,727,912	March	3,308,682
February	92,165,409	February	3,541,256
January	93,732,489	January	4,708,405
1916		December	46,782,276
May	70,652,105	November	33,161,352
April	57,494,268	October	26,978,619
March	51,771,343	September	19,433,179
February	49,798,056	August	15,241,117
January	27,530,744	July	18,273,710
December	61,601,556	June	12,523,231
November	80,248,004	1914	
October	54,751,761	December	3,199,687
September	84,844,362	November	2,526,834
August	79,226,455	October	2,225,586
July	74,374,342	September	876,513
June	64,599,612	August	405,881
Total			$1,374,619,000

This total of $1,374,619,000 was made up by fractional classes: Firearms, $111,900,952; cartridges, $114,390,811; gunpowder, $490,998,451 and all other explosives, $655,579,521.

The following table shows that cartridges reached their maximum in May of this year. Exports for May of all other explosives show a considerable decline from the $45,597,514 for March, 1917, the highest point reached since the beginning of the war. Shipments of firearms are now reaching large proportions showing that difficulties which American contractors experienced in filling rifle orders have been overcome:

	Cartridges	Gunpowder	All other explosives	Firearms
1917—				
May	$6,802,345	$32,140,788	$14,945,873	$8,321,222
April	6,408,171	28,370,522	27,189,079	10,350,104
March	4,780,060	23,104,723	45,597,514	13,945,191
February	4,521,939	45,944,045	32,257,221	8,979,563
January	5,115,452	30,567,217	44,965,059	12,704,268
1916—				
May	5,390,715	21,300,333	41,384,610	2,576,447
April	3,963,133	22,245,946	29,351,236	1,933,953
March	4,174,827	16,868,622	29,159,515	1,568,379
February	3,616,702	12,043,610	32,235,724	1,902,020
January	3,343,497	10,104,525	12,569,635	1,513,087
December	4,551,019	12,349,157	37,845,860	6,659,581
November	5,174,062	34,718,981	37,878,202	2,476,759
October	6,448,881	15,735,103	27,945,576	4,622,202
September	5,788,653	34,886,942	34,949,514	9,259,253
August	6,180,567	26,299,669	42,445,177	4,302,042
July	4,134,765	28,050,026	39,050,172	3,139,379
June	4,230,033	29,187,938	29,008,574	2,173,067
1915—				
May	3,028,083	1,048,607	4,439,777	1,101,751
April	2,648,667	417,919	2,863,014	464,913
March	1,615,625	65,481	1,081,800	565,716
February	1,900,874	34,884	1,020,904	584,694
January	1,381,970	129,617	1,039,961	2,156,757
December	2,260,734	20,201,180	23,366,260	954,102
November	1,737,673	16,730,384	13,495,527	1,197,768
October	2,241,729	7,169,728	17,010,422	556,740
September	1,412,144	8,026,411	8,946,902	1,047,722
August	2,284,540	5,296,118	6,967,046	693,413
July	2,427,761	4,567,929	9,329,303	1,948,717
June	2,467,378	3,234,549	5,911,186	814,118
1914—				
December	1,098,875	27,989	980,665	1,092,158
November	1,231,235	28,027	78,062	1,194,510
October	1,452,740	24,395	56,305	592,146
September	421,982	65,465	187,510	201,566
August	154,080	16,281	26,336	208,644
Total	$114,390,811	$490,998,451	$655,579,521	$111,900,952

POTOMSKA MILL'S PROFITS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Potomska Mills Corporation, operating a fine cotton cloth manufacturing plant in this city, earned approximately $400,000 during the last year, according to the statement of assets and liabilities submitted to the stockholders. This is 33 1-3 per cent on the capital stock. The Potomska increased its depreciation account by $144,539 and its profit and loss by $184,248, besides paying out $72,000 in dividends at the regular rate of 6 per cent.

SOUTHERN CROP SITUATION BRIGHT

CHICAGO, Ill. — Illinois Central road's crop report says: In Kentucky and Tennessee cotton is looking unusually well. Corn crop has been benefited, but needs rain in some localities. In Mississippi and Louisiana weather is favorable for all crops. Planters are very much encouraged over progress of cotton. Corn is in fine shape.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	950	980
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	101
Illinois Pipe	228	232
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100
Ohio Oil	362	366
Prairie Oil & Gas	565	575
Prairie Pipe	275	280
South Penn Oil	310	320
Standard Oil, California	253	258
Kentucky	370	390
New Jersey	582	588
New York	277	283
Union Tank Line	100	104

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC., IS DOING WELL

Company's Net After Charges Shows Great Gain—Increase in Dividend May Be Near

Earnings of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., are now averaging well in excess of a year ago. In June the company's net income after charges was around $375,000, which amount was exceeded by more than $25,000 in July and thus far in August returns have been of a character to indicate further substantial results. The company not only is enjoying a large war business but is receiving a large volume of commercial business which bids fair to be permanent after the close of the European war.

It is estimated that in the current fiscal year the company will earn $4,800,000 net available for dividends or somewhere around $15 a share on its $12,000,000 capital stock. The company's present $4 a share dividend will be substantially increased, it is expected. It is pointed out that the company during the past several months has reduced its bank loans to such an extent it now has less than $300,000 of such obligations and, including its current bills payable, etc., it is stated, owes less than $1,000,000. It is estimated that Oct. 1 the company will have wiped out all of its outstanding loans and will be operating on a basis free from debts of this character other than the $4,000,000 serial gold notes and current bills.

In the fiscal year ended April 30, last, the company earned net income available for dividends of $3,242,209, which was equal to between $10 and $12 a share on the 300,000 shares of outstanding stock. The company's profit and loss surplus on the days mentioned totaled approximately $1,400,000. The working balance at that time was about $13,000,000, of which more than $1,150,000 represented cash in the treasury.

REPORT ON COTTONSEED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Census bureau report for period from Aug. 1, 1916, to July 31, 1917, shows 4,493,528 tons of cottonseed less reshipment received at mills, and 4,473,930 crushed; also 33,927 held at mills July 31. Production of crude oil was 1,403,979,199 pounds, refined 1,281,846,954 pounds, cake and meal 2,222,688 tons, hulls 968,316 tons, linters 1,328,492 bales, hull fiber 473,784 bales. Stocks July 31 of crude oil were 16,205,340 pounds and refined 299,255,970 pounds.

SILVER BULLION PRICE CHANGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In Civil War days and up to the demonetization of silver in 1873, silver bullion was selling at $1.2929 an ounce. The next high record was made in 1890 with a high fractionally above $1.21. This was due to extension of silver legislation by the Sherman Law which provided for purchase of 4,500,000 ounces monthly at the market price, provided that price did not exceed $1.2929. To pay for the silver so purchased an issue of treasury notes redeemable in coin was authorized.

American purchases, however, were unable to hold up the price of silver, which steadily declined. The climax was the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage and repeal of the silver purchase act, both in 1893. The price dropped in a few days from 82 to 62 cents. It fluctuated around the little figure most of the following 20 years. Subsequently to outbreak of the European War it went to a low of 44 cents.

It is not likely that the United State Government is showing any profit on its silver hoard at present price of 88 cents, as it bought all the way down from $1.21 to 82 cents and the average is likely to be more than 90 cents. In coining subsidiary coin, however, there is still a profit on 90-cent silver equal to approximately 50 per cent on American coin and still more on English and French coin.

DECLINE IN HOG PRICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Top hogs were quoted at $18, a decline of 75 cents from Thursday's closing and a drop of $2 from the record price earlier in the week.

FRUIT PACKING INDUSTRY GAINS

California Packing Corporation Expects Largest Output of Canned Goods in Its History—Big Crops to Draw From

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With bumper crops in sight on Pacific coast, particularly in California, interests in California Packing Corporation expect largest output of canned goods in history of the four companies merged in the present corporation. Total business last year was approximately $40,000,000, and gross for present fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1918, is expected to total $60,000,000.

With this enormous increase in gross, net will be larger. It is estimated that earnings on the common stock, after taxes and preferred dividends, will be nearly $17 a share. This compares with $8 a share last year on common, dividends on which stock are now being paid at rate of $2 a year.

Although record crops and big demand for canned foodstuffs will bring about the large increase in gross, another important item is the efficiency and economy which have resulted from the combination of the four companies. Overhead expenses have actually been reduced since companies have been working as a unit, resulting in a larger proportion of net. In addition, company has plenty of working capital to handle increased volume of trade.

Business is on a strictly cash basis, starting from purchase of foodstuffs to their sale to wholesalers. This method is largely responsible for company's ability to handle big gross without borrowing funds. Goods are sold on a cash basis, plus a profit, cost figure including price of foodstuffs, tins, boxes, sugar, labor, etc. In this way it does not get into a speculative position on any of the commodities which enter into its business.

The company operates 75 plants, located in the center of the great food producing valleys of California. The diversity of products (company cans about 30 different foodstuffs) makes it possible to operate at capacity for probably nine months of the year, remainder of time being used to clean up surplus stocks and get plants in readiness for new crops.

In addition to its interests in United States the company operates a large pineapple plantation in Hawaii with two plants located there. Biggest subsidiary interest, however, is ownership of 80 per cent of stock of Alaska Packers' Association. This company is said to be the largest packer of salmon in the world and its business this year is expected to be about 350,000 cases more than last year.

The largest holding of this company is in the Alaska salmon fields, Alaska in 1916 having supplied 5,000,000 cases of the estimated output of 7,365,065 cases for that year. Alaska Packers' Association owns a fleet of boats aggregating 70,000 tons, which employs crews numbering 6000 men. Its gross business this year will average between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

Products of California Packing Corporation and its salmon-packing subsidiary are sold in every state of the Union and in every civilized nation. The oldest of the companies has been established 55 years and others have been operating 15 to 20 years.

DIVIDENDS

The Yukon Gold Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 7½ cents a share, payable Sept. 29.

Magna Copper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 7.

Ohio Cities Gas Company declared regular quarterly 1¼ per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Pennsylvania Water Power Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

The Globe Soap Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first, second and special preferred and common stocks payable Sept. 15.

Payment Oct. 1 of 5 per cent interest on Lake Superior Corporation 5 per cent income bonds will be the first payment since 1913, 5 per cent having been paid in that year and in 1912. Amount of the issue is $3,000,000.

Grasselli Chemical Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in cash and an extra stock dividend of 3½ per cent, payable in common stock. The usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared on the preferred. All dividends are payable Sept. 29, to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Lackawanna Steel Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 14. The dividend of 1½ per cent out of surplus net earnings for the quarter makes a 7 per cent distribution for the first nine months on the calendar year.

BANK CHANGES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Directors of the National City Bank of Chicago announce the resignations as assistant cashiers of Wallace T. Perkins, who has accepted a vice-presidency of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York City, and of A. Waller Morton, who becomes a partner in Babcock, Rushton & Co., of Chicago. Lee A. King and T. R. Thorsen have been appointed assistant cashiers to succeed Messrs Perkins and Morton.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK — NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave & 28th Street
NEW YORK
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager
Formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED HOTELS IN NEW YORK
800 Rooms—All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theaters. One block from elevated and subway stations
Room and Bath $2 and up
Two persons $3 and up
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $5 and up
Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

The HOUSE of GOOD WILL

Hotel Majestic
New York
FRONTING CENTRAL PARK and the MOTOR GATEWAY AT WEST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET
NEAR TO EVERYTHING DESIRABLE
HIGHEST CLASS as a TOURIST and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL with MODEST TARIFF.
Your reservation will have my personal attention.
Information Budget A on request with my compliments.
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The HOME of PERSONAL SERVICE

ITALIAN MISSION IMPRESSED IN U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In conversation with a correspondent of the Corriere della Sera, Signor Ciuffelli, one of the members of Parliament who formed part of the Italian mission to America gave some account of the impressions he had received during his stay in that country. The United States, he said, are making preparations as if the war had only just begun, and was going to last for years. They mean to get the better of Germany and to exact from her obedience to civil law and the laws of humanity as well as respect for the existence and the rights of other nations. They will not bring the war to an end until this has been done. They are making preparations as if they only will have to carry on the war and to support the whole weight of it, and they have set themselves to carry out a vast program.

One of the most important and significant aspects of the entrance of the United States into the war is the fact that it has deprived Germany of every hope of a favorable ending to the conflict. With all Europe hostile and the United States against her, what future can be hers? What will become of her and her industry if the navy of the United States and their new great mercantile marine combine with the English fleet and the other European fleets to ostracize her from all parts of the world? These are considerations which must give the German Government and people matter for reflection. The mission had visited several dockyards and had been enabled to form some idea of the great industrial strength of America, which was now directed toward the task of constructing new ships. The industrial power of the United States, said Signor Ciuffelli, is indescribably vast, they have an unlimited supply of raw materials, and the amount of technical knowledge and experience at their command is without its equal. The need of the moment is to hasten production in order to supply the demands of the world-war, to make only what is absolutely necessary and to make it in the shortest possible time.

The problems which the European powers have to solve from time to time assume even greater proportions in the United States on account of the vastness and variety of their productions and the size of the capitalist and labor interests. The Government of the United States, however, is largely composed of men who have experience in industry and business and they will see that what they have undertaken is systematically carried out. The measures already adopted prove this. The military preparations are proceeding methodically and steadily, in accordance with a gigantic program. The members of the mission had been filled with admiration for the rapidity with which the soldiers had been enrolled and trained. At Atlanta, Washington, New York, and Boston, to say nothing of other places, they had witnessed magnificent reviews and troops which were perfectly trained and equipped. They had been especially struck by the quality of the troops, by the splendid men and by the intelligence of the officers. The amount of private enterprise shown in the raising and equipping of soldiers had seemed strange to the Italians, but what had impressed them, and commanded their admiration, was the patriotism of the nation and the almost religious respect which they showed for their country, for their institutions, their history and for the great men who had assured their independence and their liberty. They could not but envy a country in whose schools the national flag was saluted every morning and where every one rose to their feet whenever they heard the national anthem played.

Signor Ciuffelli spoke of the magnificent reception accorded to the Italian mission in America and of the crowds of Italians who awaited their arrival at the railway stations and who attended the meetings they addressed, and with whom large quantities of Americans of all classes had mingled. He hoped, he said, the mission had done something toward making Italy and the Italian effort with regard to the war better known, and went on to discuss measures which should be taken to insure the continuance of this work. He had been much struck with the affection and respect with which Italy was spoken of, especially of her decision to enter the war and to persevere until complete victory had been reached, until the ideas of justice, democracy and lasting peace triumphed over will power and German militarism. The mission had gone into the question of finance and the need for more ships, coals and metals and other supplies, with the American munition officials. He could say nothing definite as to the results of their conferences, but their government would make public as much as it was needful for the people to know.

NEW ITALIAN PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Communal Council of Rome has unanimously approved a proposal to ask the Government for concessions concerning the construction of the port of Ostia on the lines already considered and according to the design of the engineer Signor Orlando. The port will have an outer basin of ample size and an inner basin equipped with the most modern arrangements for loading and unloading cargo. The necessary works will cost about 47,000,000 lire, and should be completed in about eight years. This undertaking, together with other works which the Government is contemplating, will provide a good reserve of employment for the period immediately following the present war. The Idea Nazionale, in commenting on the scheme, says that anyone who reflects a little on the consequences which will follow this excellent undertaking cannot fail to appreciate its great economic and political significance.

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PARIS FETE AS M. HERVE SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Those who did not see yesterday's fête have seen nothing at all, declares Gustave Hervé in the Victoire of the 15th of July, and he goes on to describe the wonder of the 14th of July celebrations in the year 1917. Last year's had, he declares, been nothing to it, though at the time they had seemed a sufficiently moving spectacle. Yesterday the whole of Paris had been there to see, standing in rows from the Gate of Vincennes to the Lion of Belfort, laughing and crying by turns and the women throwing handfuls of flowers to the troops as they passed. As for the soldiers they had carried themselves like conquerors, in places they had walked on thick carpets of flowers, they had flowers on the end of their rifles and flowers in their arms, they had glittered with decorations, they were happy, overflowing with cheerfulness, they had laughed to the crowd and the crowd had laughed back to them. They had talked to the crowd and the crowd had talked to them. Munition workers who had served through the first part of the campaign had recognized their old regiments as they passed and had greeted them delightedly with a gladness in which there was a measure of pride. The passage of the colors, some of them nothing more than rags, was the signal for transports of enthusiasm. There was none of the uproariousness of pre-war 14th of July celebrations, the feeling was too deep for that.

In yesterday's great manifestation there had been something recollected and as it were something religious. It was too well known what the troops had been through and what they had got to go back to, and with what sacrifices the country had paid for all that glory. There was pity and there was suffering as well as gladness and gratitude and pride, in the acclamations of the crowds, and above all a certainty of coming victory which nothing would ever be able to shake. Possibly there was a feeling of relief at the sight of those poilus in such magnificent condition as to morale. Was this a demoralized army or was this a nation ready to consent to an inconclusive peace, the easy prey of a clamorous pacifism? If anyone here or there in the crowd uttered a word which sounded as if he doubted victory, every one looked as if he had said something unheard of, or as if he had been guilty of profanity.

What a wonderful people the French are, exclaims M. Hervé. One day a wave of discouragement seems to pass over them and foreigners are apt to think it is a serious matter, but suddenly things change, a ray of sunshine appears or a good saying is heard and everything is different, the veil is withdrawn and the nation is itself again, brimming over with health and happiness. Those soldiers whom Paris had acclaimed the day before were the same ones who had known the mud of the Yser, the Somme and of Champagne, they had risked everything a thousand times and in three years they had seen more than their great-grandfathers of the Revolution and the Empire had seen in 25 years of battles. A month ago they had been grumbling; they found the war interminable, they vowed they could not go through a fourth winter of it, but they were ready now to astonish even the English themselves by their tenacity.

Nor was this the case merely with those picked troops whom Paris had acclaimed the day before; the truth was the whole army had been set up again by the Russian victories and the American intervention and it had got back its good morale of three months ago. Indeed, its morale was now so good that if the Government and the High Command really understood the people and the army they would make this fête of the banners, and the wave of enthusiasm arising from it, the opportunity for a fine act for which the country was waiting.

In every regiment there was a special company in which the black sheep had been put, and there were in Paris deserters who, having overstayed their leave by a day, had been afraid to go back to their regiments. There had also been, on different occasions, in the zone of the armies, outbursts of bad temper, which were certainly not to be tolerated, but which had been followed by severe repressive measures. Had not the time come, asks M. Hervé, to pass the sponge over all this and to proclaim a complete amnesty? Had not all the glory which had so dazzled Paris the day before more than wiped out a few passing weaknesses? The French women, too, who had been so brave these three years past, had not their valor won the pardon of those dear to them who had been guilty of a moment's forgetfulness? A military amnesty would be a fine sequel to that triumphal march, which had made them all know something of the thrill of victory.

ITALIAN WAR FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In a recent speech delivered to the Italian Parliament by Signor Carcano, Minister of the Treasury, the minister states that the revenue at the close of the financial year ended the 30th June, will reach 4,500,000,000 lire. The actual cash incoming showed an increase of 1,455,000,000 lire over 1914-1915. War expenses not covered by ordinary revenue were 20,066,000,000 lire, of which the last consolidated 5 per cent war loan represented 7,000,000,000 lire.

The policy constantly followed by the Italian Treasury, of providing by loans for the surplus of war expenses over ordinary revenue, while preparing always in advance new surplus revenue more than sufficient to cover interest on the old and the new loans, is still being steadfastly pursued. At present the surplus of ordinary revenue affords means to insure the interest charges on several billion lire of new loans. It should be noted that the continuity of Italy's financial policy in connection with the prosecution of the war is guaranteed by the fact that Signor Carcano, like Baron Sonnino and General Cadorna, has been in charge of his department since the war began.

FRANCE'S WORD TO ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Temps notes with satisfaction the evidence given in both Great Britain and the United States, that the two allies of France fully appreciate the Alsace-Lorraine question and support the unshakable fidelity of the two provinces to the mother country. "France," says the Temps, "will never accept a conference—which anyhow would be practically impossible to organize—which would, in fact, constitute approval of the violation of justice committed in 1871, and a denial of the solemn declaration made at the National Assembly in Bordeaux by the representatives of the sacrificed provinces. Whatever the method recommended by the Socialists . . . their scheme will always be in direct opposition to the general French feeling and to the most elementary tenet of international justice, since it really tends to a revision of the solemn promise taken by the regularly elected representatives of a sacrificed people which it is not in the power of any body either to modify or efface. That is precisely why the action of the revolutionary Internationale in favor of a plebiscite is so particularly odious; for here are men who continually appeal to the right of peoples freely to dispose of themselves, who systematically ignore the noblest and clearest affirmation of the will of a people which has ever been seen in history. And more than this: in admitting the organization of a plebiscite in the provinces which were torn from us and in which the elements who were victims of the violation of justice can no longer be consulted, France would be betraying her duty, and failing in her most sacred obligations.

"One of our readers," continues the Temps, "points out to us very justly that France has contracted a debt towards Alsace-Lorraine, who was the ransom for peace 46 years ago, and that she must loyally meet this debt now that circumstances have provided the opportunity of once more restoring the lost provinces to the French motherland. Let there be no mistake: if the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine proclaimed 'forever unbreakable the right of the Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French nation' and if they swore in their own names, in that of their constituents, their children and their descendants, 'to continue, forever and in every way, to claim their rights against all usurpers,' the Republic, on her side, also promised them never to forgo her claims (éternelle revendication). On Feb. 18, 1871, the day after the sitting of the National Assembly, when Emile Kleber read the protest of Alsace-Lorraine, Louis Blanc inspired his Republican colleagues to draft the following address:

"'To the representatives of the departments of the Bas-Rhin, the Haut-Rhin, the Moselle, Meurthe and the Vosges.

"'Bordeaux, Feb. 18, 1871.

"'Dear colleagues and fellow citizens:

"'We signified yesterday, by our applause, our approval of the declaration made by one of you at the tribune, with regard to Alsace and Lorraine; but we wish to tell you again that the representatives of Republican France share your sentiments and your opinion. We feel attached to the heroic populations whom you represent, as strongly as they feel themselves attached to our common country. What is more, we declare that we ourselves, that the National Assembly and the whole of the French people are devoid of any right to make a single one of your constituents a subject of the King of Prussia; just as you do yourselves, we regard, in advance, as null and void, every act or treaty, every vote or plebiscite, by which cession should be made of any fraction of Alsace or of Lorraine. Whatever happens, the citizens of these two countries will remain our fellow-countrymen and our brothers, and the Republic promises never to forgo her claims. (La République leur promet une revendication éternelle.) Salut et fraternité.

"'Signed: Victor Hugo, E. Quinet, V. Schoelcher, Charles Floquet, Millière, Tolain, Clemenceau, Greppo, Martin Bernard, J. Andrieu (Oran), Colas (Constantine), Jean Brunet, Eug. Farcy, Ed. Lockroy, P. Tirard, A. Peyrat, E. Razoua, Ch. Lepère, Carlon, A. Dubois, A. Gent, Ducoux, Sadi Carnot, B. Malon, P. Joigneaux, Rathier (Yonne), Ed. Adam, P. Cournet, Moreau (Côte-d'Or), Henri Brisson, G. Tridon, Langlois, Cyprien, Girerd, Louis Blanc, A. Ranc, Anat, Ferd. Gambon.'

"Republican France," concludes the Temps, "remains bound toward her sacrificed children by the words of the Republican representatives, as Alsace-Lorraine is bound by the solemn protest of her deputies. France has never perjured herself, has never betrayed her word. As a conquered nation she had to undergo a terrible amputation; as a victorious nation she will demand the unconditional return of Alsace-Lorraine to the mother country restored in the fullness of her political and moral unity. This alone is justice."

PAPER SAVING PROPOSED

Following a conference with Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner, yesterday afternoon, during which ways and means of conserving paper were considered, a committee made up of Felix Vorenberg, G. B. Johnson and E. P. Morse was appointed to investigate the situation and to report to Mr. Endicott by Sept. 1.

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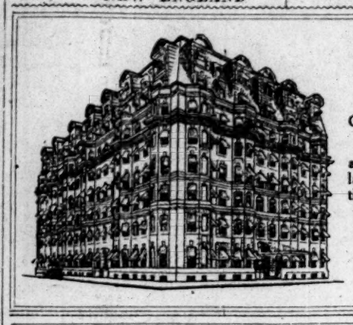

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The Puritan is the Distinctive Boston House and is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.
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C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

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Facing Commonwealth Avenue—Boston's finest residential street, *three blocks from the Back Bay Stations and one block from the Copley Station of the new Boylston Street Subway*—far enough away from the city noise to be quiet, yet within a few minutes of the downtown shops and theaters—*is a modern hotel of the first class conducted on the American plan for both transient and permanent guests.*
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Interior Decoration for Young People

A well-known American artist remarked recently that she believed the school children of the country were largely responsible for the wave of better taste in the decoration of the average home, which has been sweeping over the United States for the last two or three years. The excellent instruction which the young people have been getting in art and design is beginning to bear fruit in good measure, she thinks, in the fact that utility is not the only, nor is it the main, feature in the arrangement and adornment of the home; beauty is demanded and striven for, as well.

"To design, plan and build a house is a task that rarely falls to the lot of boys and girls. In fact, it is not the common experience of men and women to build houses without the aid of architects, masons, and carpenters. Such a task, however, was recently offered to certain classes in one of the public schools of a well-known New England city. It was, indeed, a school problem, and yet there was something about it that seemed to imply larger and more interesting things than are ordinarily dealt with in the schoolroom. It did not seem at all like school work. It was more like real life; for all boys and girls may some day have houses of their own, and here was a chance to learn how the house, which is an important part of every home, is planned and built," writes Prof. Charles Franklin Warner, in "Home Decoration."

This volume deals with the actual work of planning, building and decorating a model small home, all the work of which was done by his pupils. After the planning of the four rooms, hall and bath, and the discussion concerning the chosen arrangement, come chapters on furniture, decorations, pictures and their placing, arrangement of flowers, hand weaving and pottery, decorative work in leather, copper and other materials, all for the home.

"It is not simply a question of deciding how many rooms one will have, arranging them in convenient order, and building the house around them, with whatever external features style or fancy may dictate. Too many houses, it is true, are planned, or at least put up in this thoughtless fashion; and whatever goes into them in decoration or furniture is generally chosen either for necessary use or for display—without any thought of the real comfort and satisfaction that come from artistic surroundings. People who are satisfied with such dwellings seem to show a less appreciation of art . . . than those uncivilized tribes who decorated their caves or huts with beautiful rugs of their own weaving and who ornamented their pottery and their utensils and implements with wonderfully conceived and elaborately wrought designs. Modern cave-dwellers in apartment houses, with all the conveniences of their ready-made surroundings, are in danger of missing that self-expression in their home belongings that encouraged and delighted even the savage," writes Professor Warner. He then characterizes a plan, put forward by a certain inventor, of making houses by pouring concrete into standard molds which would harden in twenty-four hours, and so be ready for occupancy in a day or two, as an example of that form of degeneracy.

This model house well started, the question of the color scheme arose, this, according to the author, being a fundamental problem, as upon this depends the tone of the floors, the walls, the ceilings, and also the kind of woods to be used in the interior fittings, and their finish, whether they are to be painted, stained, or left in their natural colors. "It will determine the material and the colors of the portieres, curtains, cushions, lamp shades, picture frames, vases; in fact, it will largely settle the decorative character of every article placed in the rooms," he writes.

"In settling the all-important question of the color scheme, the first point to be considered was the location of the rooms with reference to light and to external surroundings. Rooms that have a southern exposure, and nothing to interfere with their being flooded with sunlight, need to be protected against the glare of too much light. For such rooms, dull tones of color are the best—dull browns, soft gray-greens, certain blue tones, and the medium grays—light, cool colors, that counteract the overbrilliancy of direct sunlight, and give a positively tempered feeling to the atmosphere of a room. Incidentally, too, perhaps because they are the tints associated with distant views, the cool colors make a room seem larger than it really is.

"Northern rooms, on the other hand, do not generally suffer from excess of sunlight and heat. Warm colors are needed in such rooms. Deep reds, rich yellows, and golden browns will seem to bring sunlight into a sunless room."

In this particular model house, the chief rooms of which had a northern exposure, a warm color treatment was recognized as necessary, and the question arose as to whether red, brown or yellow be the prevailing tone. "The deciding point was the location of the hall, which is described as 'a space between the living room and the dining room, separated from both by means of portieres, and joined upon occasion with either room, or with both, thus making possible a reception room or a dining room of good size, or one large room.' . . . It was, first of all, the hall, the place of welcome for the guest, but it was dark," continues Professor Warner. "Its walls must have the sunniest of all colors—a rich golden yellow. The same would serve the needs of the living room, or, perhaps, a brown with yellow enough in it to be well in tune. The dining room could safely be darker and more luminous, in pleasing contrast with the golden yellow of the hall; but it must not be decidedly red. The ceilings of these three rooms, whether beamed or not, since they must be lighter than the walls, could have the same or nearly the same tint. This might well be a light corn yellow." The interior woodwork, chosen in accordance with this scheme, provided walnut brown floors for these three rooms, with fumed oak trimmings for the dining room and gumwood for the living room, "either of which could be extended to the hall." The bedroom and bathroom were to be finished in white, and yellow southern pine was decided upon for the kitchen and its accessory rooms.

"Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful," said William Morris, whom this author quotes. Then he continues:

"The decorating and furnishing of a house have their true beginning in good architectural design. It is a mistake to proceed upon the theory that decoration necessarily implies something added for its own sake—something beautiful in itself, but selected and applied without regard to the lines, spaces, and colors of the room in which it is to be placed, and without considering the relation of this room to neighboring rooms and more remote surroundings. The truth is, a decorative object may or may not be intrinsically beautiful; but, however beautiful it may be in itself, it finds its truest beauty in an appropriate setting. . . ."

"It is, indeed, a good rule to omit whatever is unnecessary. To observe this rule wisely is to escape much that is positively bad in decoration. Overwrought designs, too great variety in decorative material, too many decorative objects, however great their individual beauty, too many odd pieces of furniture, too many interesting things in whatever direction one may turn, create an oppressive and disquieting atmosphere and a feeling of unrest which it should always be the aim of home decoration to dispel. And it may not always be best to set aside our treasures, because they do not seem perfectly suited to the general scheme of decoration or are not apparently needed to complete it. It is, in fact, often very difficult to determine where the line should be drawn between what is needed and what is not needed. The fact that nothing seems to be lacking is not a final test, if one has at hand useful or beautiful things that may be introduced into a scheme of decoration, already well thought out and given a trial. Such experimenting will often reveal unsuspected needs or add a new charm that at once proves its right to be retained."

It is an interesting account which this author gives of how these young students, boys and girls, built and decorated their model house with their own hands, and of the pleasure they found in all the different branches of the work which included the construction of suitable furniture, the weaving of curtains and rugs and such things, the framing and hanging of the chosen pictures, and all the interesting details of the making of a home.

Creme Pralinee aux Fruits

An English Recipe With a French Name

Cut a rather stale sponge cake into slices and soak lightly in a sugar sirup, flavored with vanilla. Arrange the slices in a broad glass serving bowl and sprinkle over them a layer of fresh red raspberries, or any other fresh fruit desired, which has been allowed to stand for a little while in sugar with a dash of lemon juice added. Cover with the crême pralinée which is made as follows: Melt 4 ounces of sugar over the fire until it is brown, then stir into it 4 ounces of sweet almonds blanched and chopped fine. When these have also browned, pour out the mixture to cool. Next crush this candy of sugar and nuts in a mortar and pour it into 1 pint of warm custard. Set the dish then into a bowl of chopped ice and beat with an egg beater, stirring in 1 gill of stiffly whipped cream. Add a few more almonds and pile this cream over the cake and fruit, heaping it up.

Some Fruit Farm Recipes

Plum Butter—Wash and cook the plums and, when very soft, put through a colander. To 12 pounds of the pulp, thus obtained, add 6 pounds of sugar. Cook 2 hours, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire and, when cool, add 4 large tablespoons of cinnamon, 2 tablespoons of allspice and 1 tablespoon of clove.

Ginger Pear—Peel and slice pears thin and measure. To 8 pounds of the pears, allow 8 pounds of sugar. Put the pears on to cook with 4 lemons, also sliced thin, ¼ of a pound of green ginger root, cut into small pieces, the 8 pounds of sugar and 1 tumbler of water. Boil all together until rich and clear; then seal up in fruit cans or glasses.

Rhubarb Conserve—Wash and cut up 3 pounds of rhubarb, as for pies, and stew until tender. Then grate or grind 2 oranges and stir in. Add 3 pounds of white sugar and cook until thick enough for use. A pineapple may be substituted for the oranges and makes a delicious conserve.

Orange Marmalade—This requires 10 oranges, 4 lemons, 2 quarts of cold water and 8 pounds of granulated sugar. Slice the oranges and lemons very thin and remove seeds. Let them stand in cold water, in the preserving kettle, over night. In the morning, put over the fire, in the same kettle, and let it boil for 2 hours. Then add the white sugar and cook slowly until transparent. This will require 20 or 30 minutes. If wished, 1 grapefruit may be sliced and added to the oranges and lemons, with excellent results.

Damson Plum Preserve — To 1 pound of fruit, add ¼ pound of sugar which will make a fine sirup. Boil the fruit until perfectly done in this sirup. Then make a fresh sirup of 1 pound of fruit to 1 pound of sugar; moisten the sugar with water. When the sirup boils, put in the fruit and leave for 15 minutes. Then put the fruit in jars, boil the sirup until thick and, when only milk warm, pour it over the fruit. Tie the jars tightly and keep in a warm place.

Cold Tomato Sauce—Chop very fine and mix well together 16 ripe tomatoes, 4 peppers and 4 small onions, and drain off the water. Add ½ cup of salt, 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of vinegar and cook until very soft; then seal in jars.

Mustard Pickles—The ingredients are: 1 quart of small whole cucumbers, 1 quart of small button onions, 1 quart of large cucumbers sliced, 1 quart of green tomatoes sliced, 1 large cauliflower divided into small pieces, 4 green peppers chopped fine. Make a brine of 4 quarts of water and 1 pint of salt. Pour it over the mixed vegetables and let them stand 24 hours. Then heat, just enough to scald the vegetables, and drain through a colander. Mix 1 scant cup of flour, 6 tablespoons of ground mustard and 1 tablespoon of turmeric with enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste; then add 1 cup of sugar and enough cold vinegar to make 2 quarts in all. Boil this mixture until it thickens and is smooth, stirring all of the time; put in the vegetables and cook until well heated through, then seal in jars.

Spiced Grapes—This preserve requires 7 pounds of ripe grapes, 2 heaping tablespoons of cinnamon, 2 teaspoons of ground ginger, 2 teaspoons of allspice, 2 teaspoons of cloves, 4½ pounds of sugar and ¾ of a cup of vinegar. Pick over and wash the grapes, putting stems and all into the preserving kettle, and cook until it is watery and the seeds will slip out easily. Mash through a strainer and add all other ingredients. Boil 30 minutes.

Peach Marmalade—The ingredients are: Ten pounds of ripe peaches, peeled, stoned and cut into pieces, 1 large pineapple grated fine, 3 large lemons, juice only. Put the peaches in the preserving kettle, on the back of the stove, where they will heat slowly, to draw out the juice. When they come to the boiling point, cook for an hour, stirring from the bottom very often. Steep 15 of the peach kernels in water until the water is well flavored. Add this, the lemon juice and pineapple to the peach mixture. Measure this and to every pint allow ¾ of a pint of sugar. Cook all together 12 minutes, stirring constantly.

Melon Pickle—Prepare the melon rind, cut into small pieces and soak in strong alum (10 cents' worth) and cold water for one day and one night. Then rinse and boil until tender. Skim out and drain. Put into a kettle 1 quart of vinegar, 3½ pounds of sugar, 2 tablespoons of whole cloves, 2 tablespoons of whole cinnamon and boil to a sirup. Cook the rind in this vinegar until well seasoned. Heat the vinegar the second and third days and pour hot over the pickle. Then seal in jars.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles—Soak 6 quarts of peeled and sliced cucumbers and 6 very small onions in a weak brine for 3 hours and then drain well. In a kettle on the stove, put 2 quarts of weak vinegar, 5 cups of sugar, 1-3 teaspoon of clove, 1-3 teaspoon of paprika, 1 tablespoon of curry powder, and 1 tablespoon of celery seed. Set this over the fire and, when it is hot, put in the cucumbers and cook for half an hour.

Pickled Elderberries—This requires 8 pounds of shelled elderberries and 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, diluted if too strong, and 1 tablespoon of cinnamon. Boil sugar and vinegar together, pour over the berries and let them stand over night. In the morning, put on the stove and boil down until as thick as desired. This will require watching, to prevent boiling over.

Cucumber Pickles (A Favorite Recipe)—Boil all together 1 gallon of vinegar, 2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of salt, 2 teaspoons of ground mustard, 1 teaspoon of red pepper, 2 teaspoons of alum. Wash the cucumbers carefully, scrubbing them with a stiff brush; scald them with boiling water and let them stand until cold. Then pack them into jars or a crock, as preferred, and put on top of each jar a small bunch of green grapes. Pour the boiling liquid over them until jars run over. Place a few horseradish leaves over each and seal.

Tomato Pickles — Slice tomatoes rather thick and let them stand over night in salted water. In the morning, put in a kettle over the fire and boil up in vinegar and water. Then drop in a sirup, made by boiling together 1 quart of vinegar, 1 pound of brown sugar, 1 tablespoon of ground cloves, 1 tablespoon of pepper, 1 tablespoon of allspice, 1 tablespoon of mustard and 1 tablespoon of cinnamon. Seal in jars, while boiling hot.

Three New Representative Shapes

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The hats, seen in the accompanying illustration, show three of quite the latest French models for the coming months. As will be at once recognized, there is no drastic change of silhouette, and yet there is a difference to be observed by the discerning. And here, let it be noted that, although it is often remarked that the new hats are exaggerated, it is invariably found that, while a new model may appear so at first sight, this effect is really permitted, with the intention of getting the eye accustomed, as it were, to a new outline. Thus, when the hat is eventually "launched," the strangeness of whatever is original in its design has disappeared, and its beauty of line is appraised at its true merit. The models sketched are representative of shapes which have proved their usefulness, and the fact that they are again presented in improved form is in itself an advanced step.

The high crowned shape, trimmed solely with a "swirled" rosette, is certainly one of the most practical, and, with the addition of a veil's soft drapery, is generally becoming. Mercury wings, set at each side, are being worn for this shape with good results. These large, loosely made rosettes are among the new trimmings and are to be seen in either silk or ribbon "changeant"; should, however, the hat itself be made in a "mat" silk, the rosette will then be in a metal tissue, more often tarnished gold, which may be shot with green. The exact posing of this rosette is also worthy of note.

The new presentment of a new toque also shows some distinguishing features, notably the high, full crown of silk or dull patterned gauze, while the surrounding motifs take the form, in this case, of leaves, made up of tiny black and white feathers studded with jet. Cockades of ribbon would also have a good effect. The third hat of the group is also of a type generally found becoming. As seen, in white beaver felt, with a series of small black velvet straps, fringed with silk, it is decidedly distinctive. This hat will be seen later on in most of the new schemes, a soft geranium being one of them, with prune, jade, and Chinese green, and ochre yellow,—this latter color looking best, perhaps, with a touch of black velvet or dull brown.

Veils are rather more patterned than has been the case lately, though the veil itself is still in a fine durable net. Chantilly lace is in request for those that are draped over the hat, being too graceful to be lightly discarded. There is a difference in the manner of draping these veils, which are thrown over the back of the hat, more to one side and not straight, as formerly. Among the modes more obviously of the moment, are the chic little Tam o' Shanter shapes, which are being sent out by the big dressmaking houses. These appear in quite brilliant tones of blurred silk, to match tailor-made suits. There is a certain attraction in a shirt of dull mauve, with which is worn a skirt of periwinkle blue, crowned by one of the above-mentioned little Tam o' Shanters. They are also to be seen, more sober in aspect, of black ribbed silk with quaintly shaped inset motifs, such as vine leaves outlined with piping cord, and applied round the edge of the crown. Some of the new toques, as well as a few small high-crowned hats, show wonderful combinations of color. Some of the better-striped ribbons are deftly woven into the straw or silk of a brim, with excellent results. In some instances, the tones used are vivid, but, as is always found when colors are mixed with perception and skill, the effect is subdued.

This same tam-o'-shanter model is being greatly used for children, in black as well as colored silk, and for immediate use in linen. This latter fancy is pretty, when a brilliant example is chosen to wear with a frock in dark serge or linen. Many ways are found of varying the effect, when these hats are made in silk, such as appliqués of brilliant leaves, either on the center of the crown, or set as an uneven border at the top of the brim, always in miniature form. The modified mushroom shape, in corded silk, is also a favorite model for children, and one of these in dark brown is attractive with its wreath of realistic fuchsias and leaves encircling the crown. Decidedly original and charming is another child's model in tête de negre, with a wreath of diminutive mushrooms in natural colors. Close fitting cloche shapes are still to be seen, and these show little adornment, beyond the originality of their making. This usually takes the form of rows of ribbon or strips of silk, drawn to the required shape; a ruche of narrow ribbon suffices, with occasionally a tiny wreath of futurist blossoms set above it, while long hanging ends provide a graceful finish.

Lavender Raising by the Country Woman

The artist was talking with great enthusiasm of the garden at his home in the southern part of the United States, and he spoke in particularly glowing terms of his colorful and fragrant lavender bed.

"Do you know," he said, earnestly, "that lavender raising would be a fine industry for any woman who wished to earn some money, but did not feel inclined to go away from home to do it, and one which she could establish right on her own premises. Lavender is quite a hardy plant, and it is easy to raise in a sunny place. If you plant the seed, it will blossom the second year. It grows luxuriantly in North Carolina, where I live, and in many other parts of this country, as well as in other lands.

"It grows in large, bushy plants, somewhat resembling the box bush in its manner of spreading out. I have some in my garden that has grown into semiglobular-shaped bushes. Wherever the branches rest on the ground, they are likely to take root. Not only is the blossom fragrant and beautiful, but the whole plant is shapely and attractive. Moreover, it is inexpensive. I think I must have raised all of 50 fine large plants, from a 5-cent package of seeds. If you try to buy the dried blossoms, however, you must usually pay a good-sized price for them. And what you raise yourself is fully four times as strong.

"Even the leaves are fragrant. The blossoms vary a great deal in color and in size; some are quite a light lavender, others a rather dark purple. Some grow on short stems, perhaps about six inches long; others on stems that must measure fully 18 inches. They are really quite heterogeneous.

"We usually gather the blossoms in June. My wife always puts them in her linen closet, the leaves as well as the flowers. Then she puts away plenty of it to use for gifts. Her method is to take a large pasteboard box, with a tight-fitting lid, line it with white tissue paper and cover it with a flat layer of the lavender; then she puts another sheet of tissue paper over that, and more lavender, and so on, repeating the process until the box is well filled. Lastly, she covers it with a final sheet of tissue paper, fastens the lid down tightly, and puts it away. By winter time, it is well dried and ready for use. The tissue paper, too, has become so fragrant that she uses that for wrapping up gifts, or for putting in her linen closet on the shelves.

"There are many pretty things which one can make of lavender. Sachets are easy. My wife makes envelopes of water-color paper, long, narrow ones, usually—you can make them of any shape you choose, of course—ties them with lavender ribbons and paints some pretty little design and word of greeting upon them. Sometimes she makes bags of a coarse-meshed sort of green chiffony stuff, not coarse enough for the blossoms to work out of, however, and ties the fringed top into a sort of tassel with lavender or purple and green ribbons. There is practically no end to the sachets to be concocted.

"Then she makes lavender sticks, too, and those are such pretty, dainty things. She takes stalks of the flowers and winds them with lavender and purple ribbons—you will have to ask her how she does it—and they make attractive things to put away with one's clothes and to give away to friends.

"It does seem to me as though any woman or girl who wanted to do so might make lavender raising a profitable venture; the initial outlay of money is so small and the plants grow so luxuriantly. Moreover, they require little care, but plenty of sunshine. I believe that she would be able to find a good market for the dried flowers, and also for the sachets and other things which she could make with them."

How to Measure Ingredients

Often housewives complain that, although they have followed a recipe implicitly, it does not work out satisfactorily. Taking into consideration the fact that the variation in the heat of the oven or frying fat may be one reason for such failures, and that another may be the indefiniteness of the instructions as to how to put the ingredients together, it is probable that the chief reason for lack of success with recipes is that measures of different kinds are used. Correct measurements and definite proportions are absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory results.

Measuring cups, holding one-half pints, are marked on the sides in thirds and fourths. These are the standard measuring cups, used wherever cookery is taught. Two of these cups will be found convenient. Use one for measuring dry ingredients, the other for measuring fats used for shortening, and for liquids. A cupful means all the cup will hold. Toss dry ingredients into a cup with a tablespoon until the cup is heaping full; then level it with a knife.

Tablespoons of regulation size are filled and leveled with a knife; teaspoons of regulation size filled and leveled in the same way. When dividing either a tablespoon or teaspoon, fill the spoon, level with a knife; then place the end of the knife blade toward the handle of the spoon, dividing the bowl of the spoon lengthwise, and leaving the bowl half full. Dividing the half crosswise leaves one-quarter of a spoon and dividing the fourth crosswise leaves one-eighth. Less than an eighth of a teaspoon is called a pinch or a dash, or a few grains.

Fats used for shortening are packed solidly in cups, tablespoons and teaspoons, and leveled with a knife.

In measuring liquids, place the cup to be filled on a saucer and fill it to the brim. Tablespoonful and teaspoonful mean all that these spoons will hold of the liquid.

There are three motions used in combining ingredients—stirring, beating, and folding. Stirring is combining ingredients by circular motion, enlarging and repeating these motions until all the ingredients are thoroughly blended. Beating is accomplished by cutting down through the ingredients with a mixing spoon (preferably a wooden spoon with slits cut lengthwise of the bowl), from top to bottom, turning the ingredients over and over until all are thoroughly blended. By this motion, ingredients are not only blended, but air also is incorporated, which lightens the mixture. Cutting and folding is a combination of the two former motions. It means to combine two mixtures (one of which has been made light by whipping or beating) in such a manner as to prevent the escape or loss of the air previously introduced.

A teaspoon of regulation size holds 60 drops. Three level teaspoons equal one level tablespoon. Sixteen level tablespoons equal one cup (one-half pint).

Refectory Tables

More and more are long, narrow, refectory tables becoming popular in modern dining rooms. Their lines fit excellently a long, narrow room; these tables are sociable and lend themselves easily to decoration.

Chintz "Covers"

"Oh, yes!" a friend said to me the other day, "I know my chintz covers are pretty and fresh looking, but I have grown so tired of the same color scheme that I feel I never want to sit in my room now."

When the writer proposed that she might have two or even three sets of chintz covers, she almost gasped at the idea of so much expense for one room. The covers had been made at an excellent, but expensive, shop, whose charges were beyond the ordinary purse. It was then explained that these furniture covers were quite easily made at home, and required only a little intelligent thinking to have them quite a success. Given a cream, white, or gray, plain wall paper, and a carpet composed of subdued colors, it is quite possible to have several complete changes of color schemes in the one year, if one likes, with the aid of these chintz covers.

For instance, say it is spring, what could be fresher or sweeter than covers in tones of from deep violet to palest lavender, with touches of green here and there? Then, for summer, one could have (and, especially, if the room faced south), soft green, plain, casement cloth covers, with cushions of white muslin, and, for autumn or winter, a chintz of warm colors could be chosen, for instance, one ranging from pale pink to deep rose or brown, with touches of yellow and orange.

One could go on elaborating the various schemes for the various seasons, but that is not necessary, as this is just to show what could be done with a few yards of chintz, a good pair of scissors for cutting out, and several old newspapers. The latter should be pinned on to the chair or couch to be covered and a pattern cut out, as nearly as possible to the original cover.

Poached Peaches

Choose firm ripe peaches—the number must depend upon the number of people to be served—peel them and cut in halves, removing the stones. Make a sirup of sugar and water, in the proportion of 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of cold water; flavor it with extract of vanilla and turn in the peaches. Cook over the fire for about 15 minutes without, however, permitting the sirup to boil. Cool the peaches in the sirup, then lift them out and arrange in a serving dish. If the sirup is thin, put it over the fire again and cook until thick; cool, pour over the peaches, and serve. If wished, a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream may be added to each half peach, when serving.

The Latest Thing in the Scarf Line

"Have you seen the latest thing in the scarf line?" asked the girl who likes to go shopping. "They are just as smart as they can be, and yet so simple that any one, who can use a needle and has any sort of a color sense, can copy them at home with ease. They are made of striped or figured silks, usually two toned only, and finished off at the ends with bands of fringe. They would be very pretty on Panama hats.

"One of them was of light blue and white inch wide stripes, the whole thing measuring somewhat more than a yard in length and about 6 inches or so in width. The fringe on each end was at least three inches long, and I rather think it was almost four. It was of white silk, prettily knotted. Another, in fact, two others, of light blue and white silk had coin spots about an inch in diameter, blue spots on a white ground and white spots on a blue ground. Still others, in similar combinations, had smaller polka dots. The fringe was, perhaps, a trifle shorter than that on the striped affairs.

"Blue and white were not the only colors shown, however; there were ever so many other attractive combinations, soft yellows and greens and rose colors, pale pinks, old blues, browns and gold, in stripes and polka dots, coin spots, crescents and other conventional figures. The fringes on the ends varied from rather narrow, simple knotted effects, to wide and elaborate ones. I think I shall make a few of these scarfs myself and trim my Panama hat differently, to match the various suits and middies or smocks that I wear it with. Then, too, I shall make some longer ones, to wear about my neck as regular scarfs when the cool days come. So many pretty combinations are possible. And, if warmth were desired, one might use two thicknesses of silk, using different but harmonizing colors. Certainly there is little work involved, even if one makes her own fringe and the results may be both pleasing and artistic."

Towel Marking for Summer Work

If you are a devotee of the crochet needle, here is an easy and attractive way of marking towels. Why not crochet your initial or initials in the filet stitch which is enjoying so much popularity at present? This is easy work and it makes a pretty bit of decoration, whether on a guest towel or on one of the full sized variety. Not only is the initial medalion easily and rapidly crocheted, but it takes little time or trouble to attach it to the towel. Baste it on carefully, being sure to get it even and sure, too, that the towel does not wrinkle beneath it. Then attach it by simple buttonhole stitching, and white mercerized or embroidery cotton, making the buttonholing only just wide enough to cover the crocheted edge of the medalion. If you buy a good quality of crochet cotton, this lace adornment is very durable and wears a long, long time. Moreover, it launders very well. And, both making the medalions and marking the towels with them is pleasant, convenient work for the summer veranda.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Metaphysics, Not Physics"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON PAGE 369 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states, "Metaphysics, not physics, enables us to stand erect on sublime heights, surveying the immeasurable universe of Mind, peering into the cause which governs all effects, while we are strong in the unity of God and man." The question for every human being to decide is whether he shall be governed by Principle or by physics. The unprincipled would rather float on the tide of physics than arrest their drifting and turn against the tide of materiality by using the rhythmic oars of righteous harmony. There is even a certain depraved quality in mortal mind which is ready to insist upon discord, preferring it to divine law and seeming to enjoy for a time the roaring thunder of false arguments. But out of this abnormal condition humanity is generally aroused by the big stick of suffering.

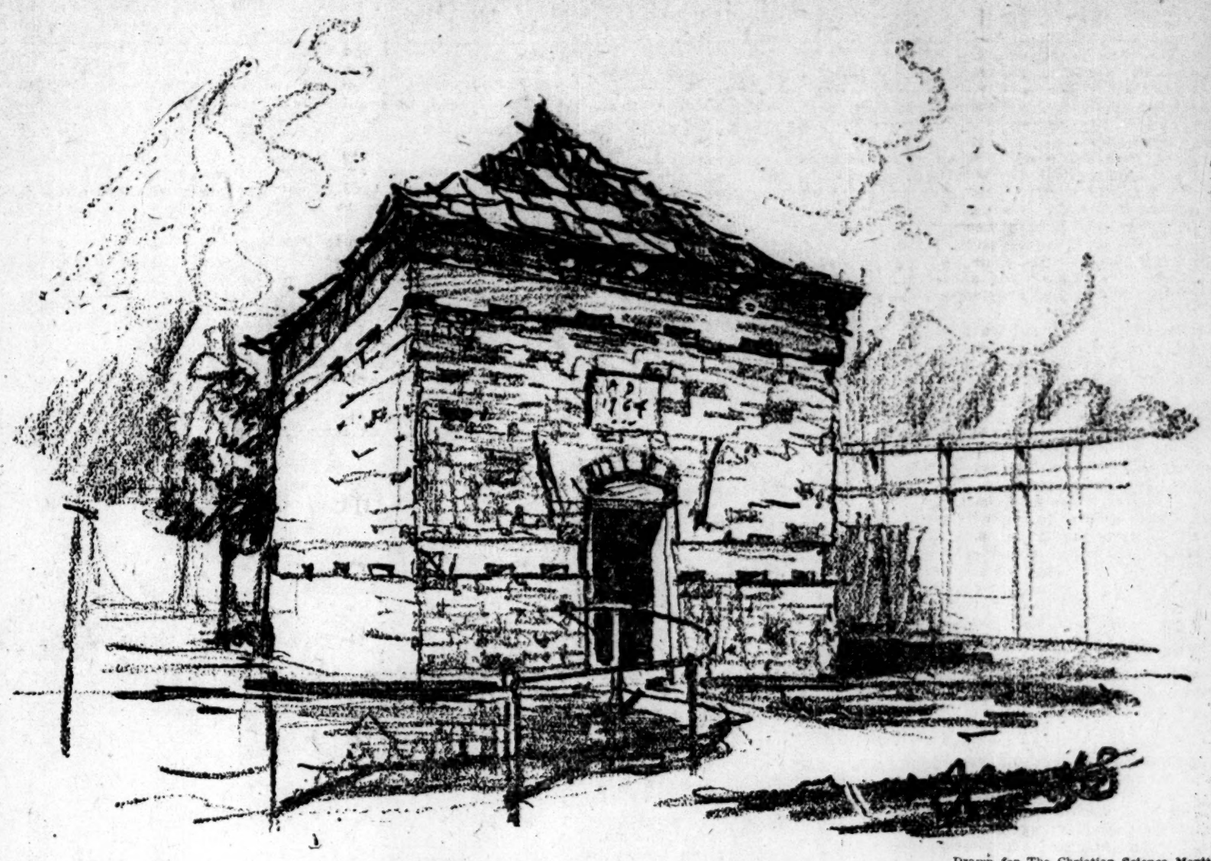
The healing work of Christian Science is purely metaphysical. Physical troubles pronounced incurable by materia medica are permanently healed by this metaphysical system and yield naturally to the divine touch of compassionate love and spiritual understanding. Whenever an argument arises regarding the results of Christian Science practice the Christian Science practitioner never recommends any other form of healing, although giving the patient, as is only right, full liberty to turn to material treatment if he so desires. But the patient must obviously choose one form of practice or the other. The two cannot and will not mix. There is only one kind of healing and that is God's, and He is a specialist for every possible form of ill.

Elijah's translation was the result of his many practical demonstrations of God's power, leading up to this final proof. He filled the widow's cruse of oil, healed her son, and learned to receive his food from the ravens before he could rise to the height of transfiguration recorded of him. In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 585) the name of Elias, the Greek form of Elijah, is defined as "Prophecy; spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold; the basis of immortality." It is the spiritual understanding symbolized by Elias which "shall first come, and restore all things," according to Jesus' statement, and this understanding is today in human consciousness as the result of the consecrated labors of Mrs. Eddy.

How frequently do the healings of Christian Science come after all other means have been tried and human ingenuity has been exhausted. A mental regeneration takes place; man, newborn, finds himself to be the image and likeness of God. Frequently there needs to be a fuller faith, a greater constancy, a stricter perseverance in order to bring out the radiance of complete healing. Perhaps just one more treatment, one more day's work, in order to bear fruitage for God's kingdom on earth. Into this healing vineyard of the Lord the serpent often tries to creep in order to sting and blight, to reverse, if possible, the fresh enthusiasm of patient and practitioner. Then the real wisdom of the real serpent should be used as Jesus used it when he gave the words of warning to the leper and to the blind men whom he had healed, "Tell no man; but go thy way," or "See that no man know it." The best healing work is accomplished behind the protecting mental barricade which is the understanding that God's indestructible work can neither be reversed nor made to retrograde.

Sometimes there takes place a certain boasting after the healing which induces the one who has recovered health to rehearse past conditions. This may invite a return of the very conditions from which the patient has escaped. The claims of mortal mind should be buried not resurrected. If the healing is told as a testimony to God's power, this leaves the healing in God's care, relieving man of all responsibility. The human qualities which lead to self-advertising and self-aggrandizement, or to solicitous enthusiasm, are checked by the recognition that the healing is of God and the desire of the mental malpractitioner to reverse the healing is nullified. Christian Scientists are greatly protected by the wise counsel contained in Article 8, Section 24, of the Manual: "This testimony, however, shall not include a description of symptoms or of suffering, though the generic name of the disease may be indicated." Duly clothed with divine understanding, a testimony declares the activity for God expressed in man who in reality is always reflecting the spiritual fragrance of Love's healing power. No loophole should be kept for the enemy to find and no weak place where he can break through. A Christian Science case of healing should be an impenetrable fortress defended by Life, Truth, and Love.

The same discrepancy which is observed between physics and metaphysics in the practice of healing is showing itself also very clearly in world events. Superficially considered physics seem to be having a clear field. They seem to be holding the world in terror. The boom and bluster of physical force pretends to dominate the fate of men and nations. Yet an ounce of metaphysics is more powerful than all the paraphernalia of matter. From the terrific self-destructive activities of mortal mind's substratum in the world war of today emerges the growing conviction that God only can save mankind from a repetition of present-day atrocities. Above the howl and hiss of deadly projectiles the voice of Christian Science is heard telling the world to turn to God, the only Mind,—not to the farcical religious superstitions of the past, not to the debased hierarchical attempts to deck out a false god with the garment of divinity, but to the one God of our fathers, the I AM of eternity, to Principle who is Love, to Life who is Truth. As for the creeds and ceremonies of conventional religion they are dead and have been buried by the understanding of the Christ resurrected in Christian Science.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Block House, Pittsburgh

When Washington in the course of his famous journey across the Alleghanies came to the spot where the city of Pittsburgh now stands, he was immediately impressed by the advantages of the site as a center of trade and emigration. He wrote in his journal of January, 1753:

"I spent some time in viewing the waters and land in the forks, which I think extremely well situated for a fort as it has absolute command of both rivers."

Traders in Indian goods had already penetrated to the head-waters of the Ohio, but the ownership of the land was entirely a matter of controversy, France and New England being rival claimants, and several of the colonies insisting upon a priority of exploration. Of these Virginia and Pennsylvania especially had sent large numbers of settlers over the mountain boundary, but they were almost lost in the vast wilderness stretching between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi River. The towns of Vincennes, Detroit, and a few smaller settlements were of French founding but were garrisoned by English troops. To all this country Ft. Duchesne, situated where Pittsburgh now stands, was the entrance from the east, through which by the Ohio and its tributaries, an army might easily pass to any part of the Mississippi valley.

The French hold upon Ft. Duchesne was brought to an end when, in 1758, the English, under General Forbes, took the fort and renamed the place Pittsburgh, in honor of the statesman, William Pitt. Bancroft says:

"It is the most enduring monument to William Pitt. America raised to his name statues that have been wrongfully broken, and granite piles of which not one stone remains upon another. But as long as the Monongahela and the Alleghany shall flow to form the Ohio, long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the boundless valley which their waters traverse, his name shall stand inscribed on the gateway of the West."

The first Fort Pitt was replaced a few years later by a larger one and it was within the walls of this second fort that the little brick blockhouse, still standing, and said to be the only vestige of colonial times left in Pittsburgh, was erected. It is hemmed in now by the busiest streets of the iron city, having been saved from destruction through the efforts of the Alleghany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and protected by a special act of the Legislature of the State.

The Fourteenth Week

"In these golden latter August days, Nature has come to a serene equilibrium. Having flowered and fruited she is enjoying herself. I can see how things are going; it is downhill business after this; but, for the time being it is like swinging in a hammock,—such a delicious air, such a graceful repose. I take off my hat as I stroll in the garden and look about; and it does seem as if Nature had sounded a truce. I didn't ask for it. I went out with a hoe; but this serene sweetness disarms me. Thrice is he armed who has a long-handled hoe with a double blade. Yet today I am almost ashamed to appear in such a belligerent fashion."

We are in the Fourteenth Week of "My Summer in a Garden," by Charles Dudley Warner. "The tomatoes are getting tired of ripening and are beginning to go into a worthless condition,—green. The cucumbers cumber the ground,—great, yellow, over-ripe objects. . . . The nutmeg-melons, having covered themselves with delicate lace-work, are ready to leave the vine. I know they are ripe if they come easily off the stem."

"Now the grapes, soaked in this liquid gold called air, begin to turn. The clusters under the leaves are getting quite purple, but look better than they taste. I think there is no danger but they will be gathered as soon as they are ripe. One of the blessings of having an open garden is, that I do not have to watch my fruit; a dozen youngsters do that, and let it waste no time after it matures. . . . The pears, too, are getting russet and heavy and here and there among the shining leaves one gleams as ruddy as the cheek of the Nutbrown Maid.

"I do not know that these appearances are deceitful; but I sufficiently know that this is a wicked world, to be glad that I have taken it on shares. In fact, I could not pick the pears alone, not to speak of eating them. When I climb the trees and throw down the dusky fruit, Polly catches it in her apron; nearly always, however, letting go when it drops, the fall is so sudden. . . . 'If I couldn't hold an apron better than that!'—but the sentence is not finished; it is useless to finish that sort of a sentence in this delicious weather."

Impressions of Tokio

"I am much surprised to find how like Venice Tokio is, with its numerous waterways. This hotel is on a very tiny island with six bridges, which connect it with the numerous other islands which seem to compose a large part of Tokio—there are waterways, lakes, docks, or rivers everywhere," Dr. Marie C. Stopes writes in "A Journal from Japan." "At first I was a little disappointed in the streets, pretty and quaint though they were, but when we came to the broad roads outside the moats of the Imperial Palace, I found far more beauty and wonder than I had expected. Roads, gray sloping walls, green banks running up from the green water which shadowed the great trunks of fantastic trees—the heart of the city, and no sign of its life. In the gray sloping walls was a silent strength and majesty, in the beautiful trees a fantastic charm; the whole being one of the most impressive views I have ever seen in a city—a sight that brought tears to one's eyes."

"The roads of Tokio are a never-ending source of delight when their muddiness does not force itself home," she says in a later entry. "A hundred times in a walk, even in the heart of the city, one comes upon a bend of the road where groves of bamboo or pine trees are seen, as though one were far away in the country; or a rivulet will cross the lane (so many of the city roads are like nothing but our country lanes), and its mossy banks hanging with ferns are luxuriant in their glorious greenery of delicate fronds. Or perhaps a bend of the road will take one away from a little village of shops into a narrow avenue of straight-growing cryptomerias, leading to a tiny shrine or temple with its garden and moss-grown stepping-stones. Along the line of the electric city railway we all walk freely, and today I found corners of woodland and scraps of meadow along its course—little forgotten scraps of land where small bamboos and feathery grasses, and sweet white and blue flowers grow in brilliant, fresh, dustless perfection. A hundred times a day I ask myself, 'Can this be a city?' While the main streets are 'streety' enough, the charming spots are always only a few yards away from them."

And again, in December, she writes: "The fascination of Tokio streets is upon me. How often does one come out into a lonely country lane, or turn into a gem of a little temple garden so near a busy street!

"Coming home down a steep hill at sunset I saw the great Fuji Mountain standing out in all its calm magnificence, black and gray against a crimson sky. The huge single cone, with sweeping curves, was like a silhouette, and below rilled a tumbled wave of smaller hills, while high above the one clear evening star shone over the great peak."

A Tramp to the Mägisalp

Our route to the Mägisalp "lay up the zigzag path and stairway which leads over the Alpbach Fall—a track cut in the face of the cliff-side, immediately above the foam-flecked torrent," writes Reginald A. Malby in describing an excursion from Meyringen. "From the bowlder-strewn bed beneath the fall there rises a continuous vapor cloud, drifting first one way and then another, as the breeze catches it, drenching the unwary visitor who approaches too closely.

"At the head of the second fall the track crosses the stream by means of a light bridge, and makes its way along the opposite face of the gorge. Here all the rocks were glistening with moisture, and ferns decorated every minute crevice, whilst mosses of most brilliant emerald clothed its face. In many places the fissured sides of this cliff were sheeted with the dwarf blue harebell, Campanula pusilla, a delightful little plant with the happy disposition of seeming thoroughly at home in our English gardens. Just at the entrance to the steeper canyon-like portion of the gorge, before we exchanged the brilliant sunshine for the semi-twilight of the ravine, the rocks were mantled with the dwarf trailing growths of Globularia nana, almost hidden under their myriads of bright blue daisy-like flowers."

"After passing more beautiful cascades, we at length entered upon a woodland path, where the comparative silence came as a welcome relief to the noise of the torrent. The meadows which now came into view were astonishing in their brilliancy. As far as we could see, the grass was crowned with a tapestry of many colors, the restful note given by the pine trees scattered on the hillsides serving to heighten the effect."

"As the morning was by this time well advanced we decided, upon reaching a tiny mountain stream, whose crystal waters promised a refreshing draft, to rest awhile before proceeding on the last half-hour's tramp to the Mägisalp.

"Stretched at our ease under one of the pine trees, whose wind-riven branches just tempered the fierce onslaught of the midday sun, it was delightful to contemplate the beauties surrounding us. Close at hand the pasture incline was splashed and starred with the gentian flowers; to our right the pine trees thickened, their dark needles and russet bark making a harmonious setting to the limestone cliffs rising sheer above them. Away in the middle distance, and two thousand feet below us, the flat-bottomed valley of Meyringen lay slumbering in the noon-tide heat, the stone buildings and rich brown châlets forming an irregular tangle among the trees. To the south, softened by the summer haze hanging over the lower levels, the beautiful Lake of Brienz lay like a shimmering opal, set in the surrounding mountains, reflecting the masses of cumulus cloud which sailed majestically across the azure vault of heaven. To the left, the snowy summit of the Schwarzhorn rose above the nearer pine-clad shoulder, and concealed the glorious Wetterhorn.

"Wafted on the scent-laden air came the musical notes of the cow-bells, the joyous cries of the children coming out of school, and mingling with these softer distant sounds, the liquid cadence of a mountain rill, near at hand."

"We soon came upon a few outlying specimens of the Mountain Crocus, a long, narrow, graceful cup, white or pale lavender in color, rising from the moist alp. Before long these lovely blossoms of Crocus vernus sheeted the whole ground. . . . Here, too, the lavender blossoms of the Snow-bells or Soldanellas, were just unfurling, the daintily-fringed petals giving them a fairy-like appearance."

"With the majority of alpine plants the point which strikes the visitor most forcibly is the wonderful profusion in which the flowers are to be found. While certain zones appear to be reserved for various species, when the particular altitude or station is reached, the whole place abounds with its special plant or plants. The Soldanellas were no exception to this rule, and as we proceeded, the whole alpside became hazed with lavender drifts of them!"

A Bush Mood

Presence, that broods in glooms and stillnesses!
Or dreams by glades of light and harmony,
I am your worshiper!
Oh, let me live, in quiet pensiveness,
By your loved haunts that I may learn to be
Your simple chorister.
Beneath the myrtles of a waterside,
Where steals the sunlight neither bright nor dim,
I like some old-time hermit would abide
Upon its mossy or green-tufted rim.

. . . . . .

And, from the wary perch's mouth, for hours
There would I see the bubbles breaking cold
Among the water-weeds.
Lying so still, that on the heaving flowers
The dragon-fly would pause, or his wings fold
At rest amid the reeds.
While all day long the pool's reflected light,
In gold-wreathed ripples, on the trees would climb;
Only the shadows changing, or the night
Would ever tell me of the flight of time.
Oh, there in contemplation would I dwell,
And many deeply-hidden secrets learn,
To all the world unknown;
And catch the note of each thing audible;—
The lilt of water dripping through the fern—
The quiet brooding of a sheoak's tone.

—Harley Matthews (from "Under the Open Sky")

Famous Pseudonyms

"The practice of publishing books without any clew to their authorship or under some form of disguise has existed in England from the beginning of printing, and the reasons for its adoption are many and diverse," writes William Prideaux Courtney in "The Secrets of Our National Literature."

"In the old days the dread of exciting the censure of the ecclesiastical or state authorities, ever eager to suppress any novel views in religious doctrine or political thought, formed the chief motive. In later ages the fear of compromising relations or friends, or bringing discredit on oneself, has often led to the use of a pseudonym.

"This feeling of anxiety is especially marked in feminine authors. When the Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily and Anne, expended some of their tiny means in the publication of a small selection of their poetry—'Poems by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell.' London: Aylott & Jones, 8 Paternoster Row, 1846—they screened themselves from personal publicity by adopting pseudonyms which corresponded with the initials of their genuine names. This they did 'from a sort of conscientious scruple at assuming Christian names positively masculine, while we did not like to declare ourselves women, because without at the time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called feminine, we had a vague impression that authoresses are liable to be looked on with prejudice.' They had noted that critics sometimes chastised them with the whip of personality or bedaubed them with a flattery 'which is not true praise.'"

"Mary Ann Evans called herself 'George Eliot' because the first word was the Christian name of her husband and 'Eliot' was a 'fine, short, full-sounding name that matched her style and story.'"

"Other ladies have had their masks thrust upon them by the publishers. One firm of these enemies of womankind would not bring out the first book—'Cavalry Life' (1881)—by Mrs. Henrietta Eliza Vaughan Stannard until she had assumed the name of a man. They thought that its chance of popularity would be endangered were it known to be by a woman. She believed in their worldly wisdom and assumed the disguise of one of her characters. Now the titles of her works fill several pages of the catalogue of the British Museum Library. She is said, indeed, to have published no less than ninety-six novels under her pen name of John Strange Winter."

"'Carmen Sylva,' a sweet-tripping name, veils the figure of a queen. The reasons why Queen Elizabeth of Rumania adopted them shall be given in her own words:

"'I was thirty-five when the thought struck me that if my writings were interesting enough to be copied many times, I might spare the people the trouble by publishing. But for obvious reasons I wished for, and succeeded with, a complete incognita.

"'One day I said to my doctor, "Tell me the Latin word for forest."

"'He said, "Sylva."

"'"That's charming! Now tell me a word for bird!"

"'"Avis."

"'"No, I don't like that. But song, how is song in Latin?"

"'"Carmen."

"'I clapped my hands. "Carmen Sylva, that shall be my name, as I began in the woods and found my best songs in roaming through the forests of my home on the Rhine."

"'In German I call myself "Waldgesang."'

"Carmen Sylva adds, 'I wanted to make my name Latin as I belong to a Latin country.'"

The Berry Pickers

When summer winds like scented waves bear fluffy flakes of cruising seeds,
Above the stems of tawny grass and pale white wreaths of flowered weeds,
And berries splash their scarlet stains across the dipping hills of sun,
Their laughter lifts like silver bells and tinkling echoes sweetly run.

Their faces far below the crests of rippling gold and shadowed green,
They hear the dreams of drowsy bees and watch those buccaneers unseen
Cling yellow to the clover-masts and trailing ropes of wild blue pea,
And breathe the brine of daisy froth that drifts between the walls of sea.

—Lloyd Roberts.

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917

EDITORIALS

'93 and '17

THE Russian question is one such as has not been seen since the great French Revolution. It consists, that is to say, of a veritable bundle of problems each of immeasurable perplexity. It begins by demanding how it is possible to participate in a great war, and yet simultaneously to evolve order out of the chaos of a Revolution. In some respects the problem of France in '93 was a more difficult one, but in other respects the problem of Russia is the more far-reaching. France, on the one hand, in the midst of the revolutionary turmoil, carried on a civil war in La Vendée, and a foreign war on her frontiers. Not even Brusiloff or Korniloff have been faced by greater difficulties than faced Dumouriez, Kellermann, or Pichegru. France, however, produced her Kerenskys, certainly without his genius, but equally certainly with his determination to see things through. Those were terrible days, for the country was in the hands of organized mob law; and there was burning of châteaux, noyades on the Loire, and the guillotine everywhere. Still France came through. And that was a century and a quarter ago.

A century and a quarter make great changes, so that Russia, instead of being surrounded by monarchies and empires, is only the latest of the republics. The autocracy which the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs, and the Romanoffs, amongst others, stood by in those days is today represented only by the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns. For the rest, limited monarchism or republicanism reigns throughout the civilized world. Still Russia's task is an immensely difficult one, for though she does not face single-handed the attack of the world's empires, as France did, she none the less finds herself a belligerent in the midst of the greatest war the world has ever seen. Not only has she to face a Royalist party, as France had, but she has a problem of her own in the Deutschtum, with the result that German gold is a very much truer and a very much more serious cause of alarm to her than was ever "Pitt's gold" to the Paris of the faubourgs and of the winding streets of the day of Robespierre and Danton.

The curious distinction, however, between '93 and '17 lies in the fact that whilst the reactionary party in '93 was that of the royalists, the reactionary party in '17 is the socialistic. In '93 Paris was filled with the spies and agents of the monarchies, all in search of traitors to buy, and provided with gold to buy them. Then, what was aimed at was the restoration of the monarchy, not in the least for the sake of the Bourbons but for the preservation of the monarchial idea. Today it is the socialist elements whose doctrinaire and academic theories are being appealed to and subsidized in order to thrust Russia out of the war. Now, if the German agents could be successful, if Russia could be detached from the Alliance, if the war could be won by the Central European Powers, then militarism would again be enthroned in Europe. The Romanoffs would be recalled from Tobolsk, the Deutschtum, the Okhrana, and the "Black Hundred" would be reestablished in Petrograd, and the socialists who had unwittingly helped to achieve this end would promptly be traveling to Tobolsk and Irkutsk, in by no means as comfortable carriages as that which conveyed the Tzar Nicholas.

The truth is that what is happening in Russia is precisely what happened in France in '93, if allowances are made for national characteristics, for the change of venue, and above all for the progress of a century and a quarter. The human mind changes very little. Except in proportion as it itself gives place to Truth, its methods are, in truth, rather restrained than changed. The Russian moujiks were scarcely more educated than the sansculottes, but they were the result of a hundred and twenty-five years of the refinement of animality. It would not have been possible for them to have done what the sansculottes did, nor is there the faintest resemblance between the temperament of the Celt and that of the Slav. The Russian Revolution, in consequence, was ushered in with a great display of emotion. But men cannot live on emotion. It was rapidly found that emotion led to license, and that a great Empire could not be cemented with anarchism or governed by hysteria. One of the first shocks which the Russian Revolutionists received was in the conduct of Finland. The Finns had been abominably and shamefully treated under the Tzar. When, however, the Revolution came, the Revolutionists did everything in their power to assure the Finns of all the liberties and rights they were entitled to. The Finns, however, were not satisfied with this. In the midst of the desperate struggle with Germany they made demands, which might quite possibly have been granted on the return of peace, but which it was impossible to stop to consider and to deal with in the midst of the war. Thereupon the Finns threatened revolution. The example of the Finns was followed in other provinces, with the result that the Empire was in danger of falling to pieces. Worse still than this, the army itself determined to abolish discipline. Everybody was to do as he pleased, with the result that the military system promised rapidly to approach that of Monaco, in which there were more generals than privates. When the officers overruled the agitators, the agitators decided to go home. As a result, the extraordinary sight was witnessed of a victorious army, under a victorious commander, suddenly fading away at the very summit of its victorious career, and disintegrating into streams of individuals going home.

It was at this moment that Mr. Kerensky suddenly loomed out of the chaos, and began to stay the rout. Strong disciplinary measures were introduced into the army, but the emotional element was so strong in the nation that, sobered though the people largely were, it was still impossible to take strong measures against the deserter, the anarchist, or the member of the Deutschtum engaged in spreading sedition in every direction. It is out of these conditions, consequently, that there has emerged the present retreat in the Riga sector of the front. The Germans, already at a loss for men, are yet able to spare sufficient troops to press heavily against the Russians along the enormous Eastern front. And they are enabled to do this for the very simple reason that they are pushing, not against a steel wall like the British and French line, but against a house of cards made up of Slavic emotion.

Not that anybody need despair in the least of the Russian Revolution. In spite of everything there does not seem to be the least tendency to revert to the Tzardom. But, if the Deutschtum could recover its influence in Russia, in the natural course of things the Tzar would be reinstated. A great republic on its borders is no part of the German system. Autocracy does not love to dwell surrounded by freedom. That was why the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia strove to put down the French Revolution. A Bourbon king in Paris was much more to their liking than a republic, and a Romanoff Tzar in Petrograd would be very much more to the liking of autocracy than a republic in Russia. The republicans in Russia, therefore, have to be saved from themselves, and they have to be saved from themselves because they have not fought, through centuries, for their liberties as the British and the French have fought for theirs, gaining a little decade by decade, and century by century, and learning during those decades and during those centuries the power of self-restraint and the secret of popular government.

The Revolution of 1917 brought freedom to Russia in a night. What little experience the country had had of parliamentary government, through the limited liberties of the Duma, had been confined to a handful of people. When it was found that the Tzar had ceased to be Tzar, that Siberia was giving up its convicts, and that the dungeons of St. Peter and St. Paul had taken the first step to become as traditional as those of the Bastile, Petrograd descended into its streets, and Moscow poured out of its houses, to take possession of a liberty which neither of them had been educated to respect. So there has come to Petrograd as there came to Paris, and to Russia as there came to France, the shadow of a second Tzardom. Nobody believes that the Russian Republic will be overthrown by this Tzardom as the French Republic was overthrown by the Empire. But this is because everybody believes that, in the hundred and twenty-five years which have separated the birth of the two republics, liberty has taken so firm a grasp upon the world, as to make it impossible for autocracy ever to rear its throne again on the banks of the Neva.

In Vindication of Labor

THE wage earners of the United States, today, may be divided into two parts, not equal, as regards size or character, but separate and distinct. The preponderating majority is true to the Government; the minority, small, but noisy, and led and dominated by sinister influences, is arrayed against the almost universal sentiment, opinion, and patriotism of the nation. Only the broadest lines can be drawn, and only general terms can be employed in dealing with this situation. Making all allowances, it is but common justice to express the very widespread popular conviction that the American Federation of Labor, which is a large and powerful element and factor of the majority, is proving itself an invaluable aid to the Government in the present crisis. Under the direction of Samuel Gompers it has put the interests of the Republic and the common welfare of humanity first. Thereby it has established itself in the confidence of right-thinking people.

Because of this, it would seem, the minority and malcontent element finds sufficient reason for opposing it, for striving to spread dissatisfaction and discontent among its membership, and for laboring to bring about the overthrow of its president, with all the confusion that would naturally follow the success of these endeavors.

The so-called People's Council and its subsidiary, the so-called Workmen's Council, whatever else may be their pretensions, are, first of all, introducing disaffection into organized labor. Ostensibly pacifistic, they are seeking to obtain a peace utterly obnoxious to the American sense of justice, and they are apparently aiming at bringing this about by defeating the cause which the United States has espoused. To this end they have gathered beneath the banner of pacifism representatives of those elements in the population against which the eyes of the Government, and of the law-abiding and loyal citizens, of the United States are, at this moment, directed in distrust and suspicion. On the confession of one of their spokesmen, the organizations named have called a convention to assemble in Minneapolis, Minn., in the early days of next month, for the avowed purpose of disorganizing a force which is, today, one of the main supports of the Government in its prosecution of the war.

"Gompers," says Jacob Panken, chief of the department of the People's Council engaged in the effort to win labor away from Government support, "Gompers and his associates have done nothing to protect labor during the war." This is the slogan. Gompers has not encouraged strikes during the war. Gompers has not antagonized capital during the war, and brought about lockouts and tie-ups. Gompers has not paralyzed industry. Gompers has not sided with the I. W. W., or the Germanic socialists. Therefore, Gompers must go.

A call has gone out for another convention to be held in Minneapolis in the first week of September. It will follow the anti-Gompers, anti-American Federation, anti-war, anti-Government, pro-German gathering, and it will be held under the auspices of the American Alliance for Democracy, an organization the purpose of which is to vindicate the integrity and loyalty of American labor. This convention should be attended by delegates from every loyal labor union, society, and federation in the country. In size and character it should be a gathering such as to be accepted everywhere, particularly in those quarters to which the People's Council and the Workmen's Council are turning for approval and commendation, as a crushing refutation of the falsehood that labor in the United States is on the side, or can be brought to the side, of autocracy.

The projectors of the convention of the People's Council at Minneapolis are planning a discussion of the peace terms of the United States Government, in defiance of the President's express wish that this subject shall be left to those in authority; a discussion of constitutional rights, including, very likely, the right of the citizen, or the alien resident, to use the freedom granted him to the injury of the nation; a discussion of the selective draft, or a denunciation of the draft; to question and to criticize the war policies proposed by the President, approved by Congress, and indorsed by the people; in short, it would seem that they propose to see how far the convention can travel, along the road of disloyalty and sedition, without incurring for its promoters and orators a taste of the penalties attached to indulgence in such license.

But the convention will not be able to convince the nation, any other nation, or itself, that the fidelity and loyalty of the great body of the wage earners of the United States can be successfully tampered with.

The Gasoline Alarm

STRANGELY contradictory are some statements recently made regarding the present and future production and supply of petroleum. The chairman of the Federal Oil Board, within the month, rather startled users of gasoline by appealing for a diminution of the quantity used by motor vehicles. On top of this came a warning, from the Director of Mines, of possible drastic action by the Federal Government, "to stop excessive pleasure use of automobiles during the war, in order that the gasoline needs of the United States and its Allies may be met." In explanation of these warnings, it has been said, by the officials referred to, and by others speaking with apparent authority, that the Government must have available at all times, for its aeroplanes, its motor trucks, its military motor cars, its tractors, and other internal combustion machines, to say nothing of its war vessels, an immense supply of petroleum and gasoline.

In an interview with E. E. Grant, of Chicago, secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association, obtained almost immediately following the issuance of the first-named warning, that gentleman said: "There is no shortage of gasoline now, and there won't be any next year, and I don't think there ever will be." This statement, broad as it may appear, simply confirmed the opinion, expressed earlier, by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, inventor of the Rittman process of producing gasoline by "cracking," in an address before the American Chemical Society. According to this authority, 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline will be produced next year. "Cracking" petroleum, he explains, means taking the residue of the oil, after the gasoline and kerosene have been distilled off, and treating it by various processes, but usually with heat and pressure. The result is an immense saving from what is now discarded as waste. The conclusion of the speaker was that the development of the art of "cracking" would provide the principal supply of motor fuel in the future.

But aside from whatever advantages may be derived through new inventions and discoveries in this field, through the rapidly growing use of lower grade gasoline for motor purposes, and through the prospective abandonment of the use of oil by the illuminating gas companies, there appears to be nothing to support the numerous alarming statements to the effect that the petroleum supply is in danger of exhaustion. From Kansas comes the news that the production of crude petroleum for 1917 "is certain to be more than that of a year ago, and around four times as much as it was in 1915." Apropos of this, Secretary Grant pointed out, with reference to the Kansas yield, that it was being materially enlarged "by the opening of extensions to present fields and an increased number of wells in the older sections." During June and July, five wells were brought in near El Dorado, in that State, which have since been producing more than 2000 barrels a day.

While, for reasons that have nothing to do with the natural well supply, production in Oklahoma is not what it ought to be, we have the assurance from producers in that State that "there is no reason why the people should fear a shortage of gasoline and fuel oil."

So far as can be seen, the source of all the alarm is traceable to the great oil trusts, and to those who are seeking to induce the Federal Government to open its oil reserves to corporate exploitation. Immense quantities of crude oil and gasoline are stored throughout the country. In the Healdton (Okla.) field alone, far from sight or reach of the consuming public, 13,000,000 barrels of crude oil are laid up for a rainy day and better prices. "There are several other large fields in Oklahoma where millions of barrels of oil are stored," says our correspondent. This storing of crude oil, petroleum, and gasoline has been going on everywhere in the United States for several years, the object of the trusts apparently being to get as much out of the ground and into tanks as possible, regardless of the nation's or the world's daily needs. It is the old, old story of hoarding and cornering.

Immigrants

THE entrant into a commonwealth is, of course, seeking conditions far better than those he has known. From birth onward he has found advantages preempted, and as for common good, some forbidding warning has always closed the path of his desire to reach it. It may even happen that his resistance to deprivation has expressed itself in crime. Generally, however, his characteristics will show ignorance regarding the ideals of a democracy. Hence the privilege of its citizens in regard to the immigrant is in the line of education. In this connection there are, in a new country, ten thousand romances. There is that in a man which rises with opportunity, and a man who, in his former conditions, never would have known life's breadth and freedom, may, in the new environment, grasp opportunity, and, by increased knowing, keep growing until his stature expresses human greatness. To women, likewise, the opportunity for knowledge and freedom is given, not as the scepter tip, extended by Ahasuerus, enthroned, to Esther, kneeling before him, but with the recognition that, as human beings, men and women have equivalent rights, even if they have diverse duties and abilities.

To the immigrant, the general attitude of citizens in a democracy is a kind one. This kindness is shown in helpfulness, whereby those who, though grown up indeed, are yet children, who "cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand" in their bewilderment with new language, new customs, new laws, may learn another tongue and the rights and duties of citizenship. An amount of good will, unbelievable in its totality, is expressed, and its greatest effectiveness is with children. From private benefactors, in public schools, in kindergartens public and private, at college settlements, they ardently learn, and it is proved to their elders that, in the land of promise, "a little child shall lead them."

Notes and Comments

TRUE patriots are privileged to feel that if the widely heralded meeting of the so-called People's Council of America and associated antiwar-policies organizations could be held in Berlin instead of Minneapolis, and have its stated aims turned against the German Government instead of against the United States, it would receive prompt and drastic attention. German "kultur" would hardly tolerate such a thing at home, however glad it might be to see the Wilson Administration embarrassed at this time. Probably, applying a certain recent phrase of Elihu Root to this particular affair, some of the leaders would be dealt with "at sunrise."

A RATHER embarrassing case of hero-worship occurred in a London County school the other day. The embarrassment was all on the side of the hero, as will be seen. He is a teacher, who has been to the war for two years, and has come back to his desk, having lost an arm and a leg in the service of his country. The boys in the whole school are devoted to him, and his class simply has forgotten what indiscipline means. The other day the teacher, say his name was Taylor, was talking to his boys about the war, and he asked them who was the greatest British military figure who, in their opinion, stood out head and shoulders from all others in this conflict? And the answer was a unanimous shout of "Mr. Taylor." Whereupon the ordinary lesson was hastily resumed, Mr. Taylor having got quite hot, and murmured, "Not quite."

IN THE midst of all the war preparations in the United States, including the attempts to weed out disloyalty, to overcome obstruction and delay, and to get Congress to do its full duty, is it not strange that nearly every one has forgotten a measure, somewhere in the legislative machinery, that is designed to make the day begin an hour earlier?

"MERRY" has strayed from its original meaning, which was more exquisite in the days when the "Parliament of Birds" and the "Canterbury Tales" were written. It was used essentially to describe the pleasant sound of music and of the singing of birds. Chaucer has it in:

> The nightingale with so mery a note
> Answered him, that all the woode rang.

Coleridge followed his example:

> Tis the merry nightingale
> That crowds and hurries and precipitates
> With thick, fast warble his delicious notes. . . .

Even in Cowper's day "merry" was still used for "pleasant"—"merry Islington" he speaks of in the same sense as Spenser in the "Faerie Queene"—"Saint George of mery England, the sign of victoree."

A REMARK of a certain Washington official has traveled over to England and returned to the United States. It is worth repeating. Washington is, of course, the headquarters of the numerous organizations, official and semiofficial, that are directing American cooperation in the war, and the official in question, the chairman of one of the committees dealing with the recruits to national service, described the present situation in an epigrammatic sentence. "It's a great thing," he said, "to know that the country is behind us—if only it'll keep off our backs."

BRIGHTON, England, has won a great name for itself for hospitality, in India. In the early part of 1915 a detachment of Indian soldiers was sent to the town, after having received a baptism of fire in France. The Brighton people did everything they could to give their eastern guests as pleasant a time as possible. They must have succeeded pretty well, judging from the sequel. Simla, in token of appreciation of the care bestowed on some of her sons, has started to gather a fund for the erection of a pavilion on the Brighton sea front. If funds permit of it, Simla's gift to Brighton is to be decorated with marble worked by the native craftsmen of India.

THE prompt disposition made of the case against members of Exemption Board 99, in New York, will strengthen confidence in the impartial administration of the Selective Draft Law. The sentence of the bribe-takers was to the limit of the law, and it came with a swiftness that must have a decidedly restraining effect upon any others who may be inclined to think that the Government is not in earnest in its attitude concerning all forms of disloyalty.

THE St. Louis coal mine operator who testified that men in the coal industry took excessive profits because they could get them should be given credit for his candor. Others who take excessive profits are seldom so frank as he. But his testimony should lead the public to demand an administration of the law relating to necessaries which will make it impossible for the profit-grabber to take all he can get.